THE KIDDS OF IRELAND
Part II

The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Incorporating the Guest and Rudd lines of Templemore, Tipperary.

This manuscript of Dr. Franklin Kidd's 1972-1973 versions was recovered in 2020 by his distant relative by marriage, John Guest, FCDA. Guest makes a minor update to Kidd's page 81. Franklin's unpublished work remained unfinished due to his passing in 1972. Guest is a direct descendant of Bessie and John Guest mentioned on page 81.

by

Dr Franklin Kidd (1890-1974)

Published 2024 by John Guest FCDA, Melbourne, Australia

This page is intentionally left blank.

FOREWORD

This 2024 edition of the late Dr. Franklin Kidd's work incorporates material from his unpublished manuscript dating back to 1971/2. Gordon Kidd from the Canadian branch formed a friendship with his distant relative, Franklin, during a meeting in Leighlinbridge, a small village about 11 kilometres from Carlow town in Leinster, Ireland.

The book primary research and narrative stem from Franklin's unpublished work from 1970/1, with a few exceptions that acknowledge various contributors. Notably, Franklin's charts were converted to PDF format by William Kidd, Gordon's son, in 2012, prompting the publisher to refer to this book as a revised edition.

Both Gordon and William Kidd, who share distant lineage with me, along the "Corbally Kidds" branch of Kidds from Southern Ireland, was found in Albany, New York, and he played vital roles in transforming the original document and creating tree-type charts consulted by me.

Additionally, William produced a detailed map that corresponds with the locations mentioned in the text. Special thanks go to William and his father, with the current compiler making a minor on page 81.

Below are pictures of William's parents, Gordon and Margaret Kidd, who helped confirm my 2nd great grandparents, Elizabeth "Bessie" Kidd (1793-1834) and her husband John Guest (1786-1864) from Templemore and Cloughjordan, Tipperary, Ireland. I inherited my name from John. I would like to extend my particular thanks to Franklyn for including my 3rd great grandparents, and to Margaret Kidd née Langford, who eloped, with the latter residing in England, as noted on page 81.

Gordon and Margaret Kidd c 1968

Thanks to the tireless efforts of Gordon and William Kidd, Franklin's book is now more accessible for the enjoyment of the extended Kidd family and others pursuing their own research, whether for personal or professional purposes.

Regards,
John Guest FCDA,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

This page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Introduction

I have told in Part I how and why I started in 1958 my pursuit of the Kidds of Ireland and some, but not yet all, of what I discovered about the Kidds of the north coming from Scotland. I was trying to trace my grandfather's origins. I had not much to go on. Both my father and my grandfather were Benjamins.

When I was a boy living at Croydon (1897%-1904) and later at Tonbridge (1904-1920) my grandparents lived first at Brixton and later at Dulwich and we visited them on occasions. My father used to tell us tales about his adventures as a boy in Ireland. My grandfather died in 1914 and my father in 1916.

In 1927 my brother had a letter from my father's youngest brother, by that time in California. Answering a query about grandfather, he wrote "My father never told us anything about himself or his family, though we all tried many times to get some information on the subject. My mother, however, used to tell us that he had lived when a boy with an elder sister "in a very large house"; that this sister was not very nice to him and that he wanted to run away to sea and eventually did so. He did not like it, and was afraid to go home, so drifted round the world, until he eventually joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, where he was in some official position or other when my mother met him. I understand that years afterwards she induced him to try to trace his sister, but he found that she was dead and all trace of her was lost. We ourselves nor any of our friends or relatives have any other information other than this."

It was 30 years later after my retirement in 1957 that I began my search. With only this to go on except for a memory that my mother had once told me that "Grandpa" had said to her out of the blue "If you only knew, you would find that you were related to people well known in London". This and the reference, emphasised in quotes to "a very large house" fitted in with the surmise outlined in part I, that he derived from the Keady Kidds of Armagh. There was a Dr Hugh Kidd (1826-1895), in London, in his later life who with his wife, (a second wife younger than himself), was well to do and well known in society. He had been head of a large Dublin Hospital and was, if the surmise made in Part I is correct, grandfather Benjamin's 2nd cousin. My own wife who was at the Grove School in London circa 1905-1910 says there were girls there who claimed to be related to the then widely read author of Social Evolution, Mr Benjamin Kidd, my father.

Well, however that may be, I got hold fairly soon of the outline record of grandfather Benjamin's career in the R.I.C. and the record of his marriage from Customs House Register in Dublin (Protestant marriages in Ireland had had to be registered from 1845 onwards). In these two documents he left a clear enough trail pointing to his being the son of a farmer, also named Benjamin (marriage certificate), somewhere on the common border of Co. Wicklow and Co Wexford (R.I.C. record), which, as I went on to discover, is the heart land of the Kidds of South Ireland. In the registers of Carnew Church in the Parish of Carnew which straddles the borders, I found a far larger number of Kidds, births, marriages and deaths, than anywhere else. The trouble was no Benjamin Kidd was amongst them and no other Benjamin Kidd has turned up anywhere else in the South. If he was so anxious to conceal his origins as he appears to have been can we be certain that the information which he gave to the R.I.C. and in his marriage certificate are correct? In this Part II I shall assume that they are, and you will find when I come to the Askamore branch (Askamore is in the Parish of Carnew) that by exercising my imagination and ingenuity, together with some odd bits of information from members of the Askamore Kidds of today, I have been able to place him tentatively.

I have now collected so much data about the Kidds of Southern Ireland that I felt I should put it together on record. There is necessarily a great deal of speculation with regard to the interrelationships especially in the earlier generations following the first arrivals. This speculation and the balancing of probabilities on basis of evidence of dates, locality, names, occupations etc., etc., constitutes a main line of interest in the tale.

The Kidds of South Ireland male and female have married people with surnames of English rather than Irish origin and there has been little mixture of blood with the native catholic Irish. There has also been a seep away of Kidds from Ireland to U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, Australia, and back to England or Scotland. Conversion to Catholicism seems to have been rare. And of course there has been the occasional arrival over the years of other Kidds from England or Scotland, especially into Dublin.

My sources of information besides that gained from Kidds still living have been Parish Registers, the State records of births, deaths and marriages, kept in Dublin, tombstones and memorial tablets, records of land valuations deeds of purchase and sale, wills, old directories and newspapers etc. I am sure that further records will be found which will add to, confirm or modify the tale I have fitted together. This includes a good many hundred Kidds over the years from the mid Seventeenth Century. If I can, I shall get my collection of records organised and made available for anyone who may be interested in the future to continue the hunt. There are still a large number of loose ends.

Finally I think anyone really interested should (1) have a good map to be able to follow the arguments based on locality and (2) make out for themselves in 'family tree' form the whole or the particular parts in which they are most concerned. Incidentally the Kidds of the North, in my account of them, start one generation before those in the South so that for example 2nd generation in the north dates with 1st in the south and so on.

CHAPTER I

The first three generations

The Kidds of Southern Ireland, as I have detailed in Part I, are only as one in ten compared with those of the North. These in the North clearly originated in Scotland coming as traders and settlers from ports on the Firth of Clyde to ports on the North Antrim coast, and being Presbyterian Protestants. Were those in the South also from Scotland? For a time I thought so.

The earliest Kidd records so far found in the South of Ireland start with two in the register of St. Michan's%, Dublin:

Richard Kidd married Ellen Kelly 10 April 1637

Richard Kidd married Brichett Kelly 5 Nov. 1640+.

From these two entries, I assume* that Ellen died soon after marriage, and that Richard then married her sister. Also we can assume Richard to have been born 1605 c. I shall call him the first generation of South Ireland Kidds.

On evidence of date alone he could have been son or nephew of the first Kidd recorded in Northern Ireland, Walter Kid merchant of Dunluce, Co. Antrim and burgess of Irevine in Ayrshire, Scotland, whose son James is recorded as having settled in Dunluce, married and had young family there of 8 prior to 1641. Other Kidds also, who were probably sons or relatives of this merchant Walter Kid, settled in North Antrim from Scotland at this time. Walter's dates appear to be 1570c.-1635c.

The name, Richard, however, bothered me. It did not seem in character. Also the fact that the Southern Kidds were Episcopalians. I then found in "The Bax Family" by Bernard Thistlethwaite 1936, a detailed study of a Quaker family originating in a Richardus Kidd of Settle, in Yorkshire, buried at Giggleswick in 1589, born 1530c. His great-grandson, John Kidd, was the original Quaker who "suffered for his Faith". John's descendants are fully recorded, but Thistlethwaite gives only his direct ancestors back to Richardus. They were, his father, William Kidd, baptized Giggleswick 1596, married Catherine Preston 1618; his grandfather Thomas, baptized Giggleswick 1572, married Janeta Forster 1592.

Now John Kidd's second son was a Richard Kidd, and the name Richard occurs in the six following generations. So it is no great assumption to make that among the so far untraced sons and grandsons of Richardus (1530c. - 1589) there were Richards, and that one grandson born 1600c. could have been the Richard who went to Dublin and married the Kelly girls. I believe the Society of Genealogists, London, possess copies of parish registers of Settle and Giggleswick 1568 - 1610. More research is needed into earlier records of Yorkshire Kidds.

+[note added by WSF Kidd] - given as 8 Nov 1640 on page 12 of "The registers of the Church of St. Michan, Dublin". Parish Register Society of Dublin, 1907.

**[note added by WSF Kidd] - there is in fact a burial record 24 Aug 1640 for "Elinor Kiddie, wife of Richard Kidd" in the St. Michan's register (page 21 in "The registers of the Church of St. Michan, Dublin". Parish Register Society of Dublin, 1907.)*

There is more indirect evidence. We shall see the early Kidds of Dublin appear to have been in the clothier's trade. Now, John Kidd the first Quaker was a clothier. One of John's sons was a clothier, and one of his grandsons a weaver, who moved south to Reading, near London. I think we can safely assume that the Kidds of Giggleswick were a family engaged in sheep farming in the Yorkshire hills, and in weaving and trading in woollen fabrics, and that the first Kidd to reach Dublin did so as a trader from the port of Preston. Preston lies at the head of the estuary of the river Ribble, about 35 miles from Settle, which is in the hills near the source of the river. In the early 17th century Liverpool was a small village compared with Preston, which had been granted a Charter as early as 1179.* Woollen weaving was one of its important industries.

The second generation

The only candidate so far known is ***Thomas Kid of Dublin*** (1640c. to 1704). There is a record of an intestacy or inquisition for this Thomas dated 1704. If we assume a normal span of life, this Thomas Kid would have been born about 1640, so that by dates he qualifies as a son of Richard of Dublin above. It seems probable too that he must have been a man of means, and could have been connected with the trade and manufacture of textiles and clothing.

The third generation

If the above Thomas Kidd had sons, we should expect them to have birth dates about 1670-1680. I have found in records seven, a David Kidd, a James Kidd, two Georges and two Thomases and a William Kidd, all born at about this time. I shall, as we proceed, make a case that possibly the two Georges are the same man, and also the two Thomases. David and James were in Dublin. One George and one Thomas, respectively, of Athlone and Limerick. William, the other Thomas and the other George were close together in the region of the juncture of Co. Carlow, Co. Wicklow and Co. Wexford, and the towns or villages of Carnew, Shillelagh and Clonegall. (See map)

The above five or seven Kidds of the third generation on evidence of date suggest that it is likely that the original Richard had other sons in Dublin of whom no record has so far emerged.+ I shall assume they were

* It would be interesting to find out whether Kidds are recorded among the burgesses of Preston.

+ Among the records examined are St. Marie's Church, Monkstown, Dublin, 1669-1757; St. Peter's and St. Kevin's (one volume) 1669-1761 Dublin; St. Michan's, Dublin, St. Werbrigh; St. Andrews, St. Andoes, St. Anne and St. Bride one volume 1632-1800; St. Catherines 1636-1715; St. John the Evangelist and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, one volume 1677-1880; St. Nicholas Without 1694-1739; Provost Winter's Registers Trinity College, Dublin.

related either as brothers or first cousins. It is advised that the reader at this stage keeps before him Chart No.1. The Kidds of Southern Ireland, first 3 generations+. Also the sketch map of the Kidd country around the juncture of the three counties Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow.

(1) ***David Kidd of Dublin*** 1670 c. - 1736, 5th Nov. (third generation). What we know of David Kidd comes from Bethams Abstracts of the Wills of David himself (of the City of Dublin, taylor), and later of his daughter Ann. David's will dated 5 Nov. 1736, proved 14 June 1737, left his property to his wife Mary and his daughter Ann. In the register of St. Marie's Church, Monkstown, Dublin, we find that Ann Kid married James Ware (sic) in 1733#. James was a widower. For in 1759 Ann Weir (sic), widow of James Weir of Dublin, merchant, dates a will 3rd July 1759, proved 19th Jan. 1760, leaving her property to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Jaffary, and her step-daughter, Mary Weir, and her mother Mary Kidd.

I think we can deduce from the above that David Kidd left no descendants in the male line, was born %1675 c., married a Mary, and had his daughter, Ann, about 1695-1700, his wife being about 25 when she married (born 1670-1675), and still living in 1759.

Now as to this Mary, wife of David Kidd, Tailor, of Dublin, there is evidence that she could have been the daughter of Francis Brookes, of Clough, Wexford, 'gent'. There is a Townland of Clough, in Parish of Clonmore, Union of Enniscorthy. The evidence is again from Bethams Abstracts of Prerogative Wills (1718) "Francis Brookes, of Clough in Wexford, gent: brothers James and John Brookes; sister Anne White and her sons Francis and John White - sister Mary Kidd. The evidence is not conclusive, and rests on name and dates and locality. It fits with the further picture it unfolds.

(2) ***James Kidd of Dublin*** 1675 c. - 1744, silk weaver (third generation). What is known about this James derives from an unusual number of Deeds in which he was Grantor preserved in the Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin. In the Grantor index covering the years 1708-1729, there are 21 Kidd entries for Southern Ireland, - 19 of them are James's.* Briefly abstracted they are as follows:-

June 1737. James Kidd silk weaver lets to Patrick Fling yeoman premises for 31 years at £2.4.0.

Mar. 1737. Lets land to Samuel Parkes a Chirurgeon of Dublin.

Sept. 1735. Raises £100 on security of property from Rev. Charles Whellingham, Archdeacon of Dublin.

* The two others are (1) the Thomas Kidd of the next paragraph and a John McMahon Kidd, Captain in H.M. 22nd Reg. of Foot, assigning him land in City of Cork.

+[note added by WSF Kidd] - The chart to which Franklin Kidd refers has been (7/2012) located among his papers, and a conversion of it included at the end of this chapter. I have also constructed a descendant-style family tree chart, using the information in this chapter, which is linked separately on this website. Two sketch maps also have been found in his papers, and a drafted version of both of them are also now included; however, they show only some the places mentioned in this document; all the places to which he refers can be seen using Google Earth and the link on this web site to the kmz file which I have made for this purpose.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – the register entry and page image are now accessible online and the marriage was in 1733, 8 June, not 1738 as in typescript.

May 1738. Assigns property to creditors redeemable for £122, payable May 1739.

June & July 1738. Raises £100 on security of properties.

Nov. 1738. Raises £40 on security of property leases.

Dec. 1738. Raises £200 on security of property leases, mortgage discharged later.

Feb. 1738. Lets property for annual rent £5.

Mar. 1738. Raises £300 on security of properties.

May 1739. Lets to Henry Sherwin (Goldsmith) property annual rent £40.

May 1739. Raises £100 on properties. Mortgage discharged following year.

April 1740. Lets property.

April 1740. Lets property rent £18.

May 1740. Assigning land in City (small plots) to the Archdeacon Rev. Charles Whellingham.

June 1740. Raises £100 on mortgage of several house properties to William Devall 'gent'. James Kidd's son John Kidd one of witnesses of deed (William Devall a public notary).

Nov. 1740. Assigns lease of house "Sign of the Blew Cross" in which he lived and tennis court to James Picken Gent.

Nov. 1743. Lets two houses £8.5.0. rent.

Oct. 1744. (not registered till 1746) Lease of house property at rent of £6.*

* Location of properties.
'House situated Aungier St/York Street bounded on S. by house belonging to James Kidd, situated in Parish of St Peters'
'Houses on East side of Water lane and Marrowbone Lane ..... southside of Aungier St.
Dwelling house in which James Kidd then lived situated on Eastside of Aungier St. known as the Sign of the Blew Ball, together with backside and tennis court at rear of the town houses which adjoin the said house on the south side.
Houses on North side of Marrowbone Lane
Property on East side of Kevin's Port
Glebe on West side of Kevin's Port
Trades mentioned of those renting etc., Taylor, Goldsmith, Carpenter, Chirurgeon, Silkweaver, Glazier.

What can fairly be deduced from the above is, I think, the following

James Kidd of Dublin was born 1670-80. He was brought up to the trade of silkweaving. He married 1710-20 and had one son at least, named John Kidd. From 1737, the date of the proving of the will of David Kidd, the tailor of Dublin City, James owns house and land properties in Dublin, from which he receives in the order of £100 - a year at least from the records surviving, and, as may well be, more from other properties as well. That he raised sums up to £300 on short term loans secured on these properties. Finally, he died about 1743-5. There is no direct evidence that he was a brother of David, the tailor, son of Thomas (will of 1704), but on general grounds, that is of dates, calling, status and the absence of any other Kidds recorded, it does not seem very unlikely that he in fact was so.

James's son John, appears again I think in the Abstract of a Will dated 17 March 1782, and proved 4 Jan. 1783, that is forty years after he witnessed a deed of his father in 1740. So he must have been by then an old man of say 60-70 years of age. The will is of one James Parkinson of Drumcondra Lane, Dublin, a carpenter, who was also of a good age for he had a great nephew and niece. His property was left to (1) his nephew James Parkinson and his children James Parkinson and Anne. (2) his sister Elizabeth Connor and her daughter Anne Connor. (3) his brother John Kidd. For James Parkinson to have a brother named John, implied to me that James Parkinson's mother lost her husband when her three children (1) James of Will, (2) his brother, father of nephew and niece Parkinson and (3) his sister Elizabeth Connor, were very young and then married James Kidd the silk weaver by whom she had another son John born 1710-20. The three Parkinson children were born say 1705-1715. It looks also as if the James Parkinson of the will was a childless widower or bachelor and that he and his ½ brother John Kidd must have remained close friends throughout life.

One would presume that a line of Dublin Kidd may have descended from this John (b.1720c.) but I have not yet followed this up intensively. The Dublin picture in which many Kidds appear is more complex than that of the others I attempt to unravel, owing to influx into Dublin of Kidds from elsewhere in Ireland and from England over the years, and I shall not deal with them for the time being.

(3) ***George Kidd, of Newtownbarry Cemetery*** (1683-1763) Third generation
This man and his wife Eleanor, both died 1st Nov. 1763, each aged 80. Their stone, and that of their son, also George, lies in an old graveyard near Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford. It is I think new evidence discovered and reported to me by Patrick Doyle, stonemason of Coolkenno. "We had to wade through a meadow, sandpits, bracken and barbed wire, and in the middle of a field of barley is the little graveyard all overgrown with nettles and weeds of all kinds"*. It reads: "Underneath lie the bodies of George Kidd and Elenor his wife; both died 1 Nov. 1763 each aged 80 years.

**[note added by William Kidd] this quote from a letter to Franklin Kidd from Molly Kidd 3.7.63.*

Also their son George Kidd (fourth generation) late of Ballynastraw who died 12 April 1812 aged 84 years." Their son was therefore born in 1728 when Elenor his mother was 42. The son appears certainly to be the George Kidd of Parish of Kilrush recorded in the burial register of Carnew 11/5/1812 aged 84 (born 1728), and also the George Kidd of Raheen, whose 6th daughter married William Plummer of Ballyrankin. (Marriage Settlement Deed of 1809). The following is an abstract of this Deed. “Marriage Settlement of 3rd April 1809 between

(1) William Plummer, of Ballyrankin, Co. Wexford, gent., and
(2) George Kidd, of Raheen, of said County, and Elizabeth Kidd, his sixth daughter, and
(3) Joseph Kidd, of Raheen, farmer,

whereby William Plummer grants to Joseph Kidd for £50.- the lands of Ballyrankin 179 acres, Joseph being required to pay an annuity of £20.- to Elizabeth if she survives her husband, William Plummer. Witnesses Hercules Atkins Attorney and John Pounden Merchant both of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford."

It seems certain that Joseph was a son of George, and a brother of Elizabeth, and great-grandfather of the late Mr. John Kidd, of Ballyrankin. I shall deal with the later history of this Raheen, Ballyrankin line of Kidds further on.

It is, however, necessary to bring in here the probability that George Kidd of fourth generation, who is described on the Newtownbarry stone as "late of Ballynastraw", in the Carnew Register as of Parish of Kilrush and, on the above Deed, as of Raheen, is identical with a George Kidd who married also a Judith Dockrell in 1753 (Ferns Marriage Bonds). At this date he would have been only 25 years old. By this first marriage it is believed he had four children before Judith died circa 1766, their names being William born 1753, Judith born 1762[#], George born 1760 and lastly a Joseph Kidd born 1765. This Joseph is the well attested ancestor of the Cranemore and Bohermore lines. Judith, George and William are recorded on a Tombstone in Churchyard of Carnew as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of George Kidd late of Ballynastraw who died 1 Aug. 1825 aged 65. Also his brother William Kidd who died 7 Feb. 1829 aged 76 and Judith Kidd sister of the above named George and William who died 8 Feb. 1867 aged 105."*

These three were probably all unmarried. They are referred to in a Deed[+] dated 1824 (a year before %George's death). The parties were:

* Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. Vol. VII p,103.

+ Deed reference.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – this date in the typescript - 1756 - is a mistake, corrected here to 1762 (see the tombstone inscription just below);

(1) William Seabrooke of Ballynastraw, farmer.

(2) George Kidd, farmer, and Judith.

(3) William Kidd of Ballynastraw, farmer.

James Rainsford of Ballynastraw had surrendered a lease dated Nov. 1775 of part of the lands of Ballynesbagh (sic) and premises (Ballynastraw?). William Seabrooke now holds lease of 90 acres at £65. per annum on east side of road from Clonegall to Newtownbarry. Agreed that this lease and premises should go to and be enjoyed by William Kidd, George Kidd and Judith Kidd, and the survivor of them, and should revert to said William Seabrooke, George, William and Judith each paying William Seabrooke 10/-d.

Why should William Seabrooke have acted as this Deed suggests to benefit George, William and Judith? It would seem likely that he was the William Seabrooke who married a Susan Kidd in 1820 (Clonegal. Reg.) where he is described as of Ballyboy. This marriage is also recorded in the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds. Susan would have been born circa 1800, and I shall suggest she was one of Joseph's daughters, and niece of George, William and Judith. (See later section on the Cranemore and Bohermore lines.)

To go back now to our George Kidd (fourth generation) of Raheen, of Kilrush parish, and "late of Ballynastraw". (1728-1812): I have not traced the name of his second wife. What is interesting and odd is that, if I am correct, he called some of the children of the second wife by the same names as those of the first wife, another Joseph, another Judith and another George. (See later section on the Ballyrankin Kidds.)

Finally, who was the father, the George Kidd born 1683%, buried with his wife Elenor both of whom died on the same day and at the same age, 80 years, on 1 Nov. 1763. The conclusion we should come to is that he is identical with the George of Athlone, son or nephew of Thomas Kidd of Dublin will 1704, brother or cousin of David the tailor of Dublin 1670c.-1736; that he set up in a clothiers business in Athlone and was succeeded there by his son Sackville Kidd who became in due course sovereign or mayor of Athlone. The junction of Co. Wicklow, Co. Wexford and Co. Carlow was certainly, as we shall see, the centre of the Kidd clan outside Dublin itself. It was probably strongly protestant at that time. I have found no subsequent records of Kidds in or around Athlone. I think that George after handing on his Athlone business to his son Sackville, either retired to the Newtownbarry neighbourhood or died there while on a visit to his son George or brother (or cousin) William of Ballisland (see later). This William Kidd, (third generation No.7) whom we shall come to was the only one of the seven 3rd generation Kidds, who from firm records appears to have resided in the Wicklow Wexford border country at least from early manhood.

(4) ***Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw*** 1675c.%-1740. Third generation.
We come across this Thomas in two Deeds. In the first dated 1723 Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw, Co. Wexford, gent., purchases in 1723 the leases of varying properties in over a dozen townlands running south down the River Slaney from Clonegall. In a later Deed in 1740, his eldest son and heir, William Kidd of Clonegall, Clothier, jointly with a coexecutor disposes of these same properties. They were both bought (£100.-) from and later resold (£600.-) to a Matthew Derenzi, of Clobemon Hall.

In the Roll of Apprentices, Dublin Company of Goldsmiths, 1653-1752, there appears "1739, John Kidd son of Thomas Kidd of Ballinstraw, Co. Wexford, bound to P. Popkens." We can date Thomas Kidd with fair certainty 1675c. to 1740.

We get the impression of a man of some means, aged 50 to 60, in 1723 buying as an investment or as a speculation land, houses and mill properties on a large scale, and living himself in a good house in close reach of his various properties. There is a Ballynastraw House and a Ballynastraw Cottage marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1841 in townland of Ballynastraw, Parish of Moyacombe, Co. Wexford, which is situated at the juncture of the three counties, Wexford, Wicklow and Carlow. There is a Clobemon Hall, in the townland of Clobemon, six miles down the River Slaney from Ballynastraw. Clonegall lies just over the border in Co. Carlow, about a mile north of Ballynastraw House.

On dates, and on the Dublin and clothier connexion, it is reasonable to believe that Thomas Kidd came from the Dublin family, and was a brother of the David Kidd and James Kidd, of Dublin, dealt with above. It seems also very likely that Thomas of Ballynastraw was a relative of the George Kidd dealt with above, whose son was described on a tombstone as "late of Ballynastraw".

Of Thomas's son William, the tailor of Clonegall, I have been unable to find any other record besides that mentioned above. I am inclined to think that he remained unmarried or died young, but of this more later.

Thomas's younger son, John, apprenticed to the Company of Goldsmiths, appears likely to be the John Kidd of Kilcombe, of whom we know through the record of the death of his widow in the Tombe (Camolin) Parish Register "1800 4 April burial of Mary Kidd widow of John Kidd of Kilcombe at Camolin aged 70". Kilcombe is not marked on the Bartholomew's 1/4 to the mile maps of Ireland obtained about 1958, which I have used for the most part in this study. But in an earlier map of 1841 entitled The Townland Survey of the Co. of Wexford a Kilcombe church ruins and graveyard to the West of it is shown 3 miles north of Camolin and 2 miles South of Askamore. I cannot find Tombe on my maps. I had the extracts from the Tombe (Camolin) parish registers from the Dean of Ferns in 1960. I wonder does the old graveyard of Kilcombe Church and the ruins still #exist? There could well be Kidd graves there.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – see the note about this in the Appendix to Ch. 3, pA3-2

John of Kilcombe appears to have had several daughters. We may conveniently recount what there is to tell about them here. Tombe, Camolin and Ferns are on the main road east of the Wicklow mountains to Dublin. Ferns, once the capital of the Kingdom of Leinster, was a Cathedral town, the seat of a bishop. John, trained as a goldsmith, must have found some employment there, and was probably not a farmer. Presuming him ten years older than his wife, he would have been born c.1720. His daughters we think were the following:

An Elizabeth Kidd of Tombe (born 1765) married Francis Smith of Tombe in 1788.

A Mary Kidd of Kilcombe (born 1766) married Solomon Doyle of Tombe in 1789.

These are from the Tombe Register. From the Ferns and Kilbride Register we have four baptisms between 1786 and 1796, a William, an Elizabeth, a Henry and a John, children of William Richardson and Mary Jane née Kidd. Also six children between 1791 and 1807 born to Henry Seabrook and his wife née White Kidd. These children were successively John, William, White a girl, Henry, Antony and Richard. The William Seabrook was born 1792, and would seem to be certainly the William Seabrook who later married Susan Kidd in 1820, and deeded land to George, William and Judith in 1824, as we have seen above.

Mary Jane and White Kidd would thus appear to have been born 1768c. and 1770c. and qualify as two more daughters of John of Kilcombe and his wife Mary (1730 to 1800).

What of this curious name White. The obvious suggestion is that Mary, John's widow, was a Miss Mary White. Now refer back to the will of Francis Brookes gent of Clough, Co. Wexford dated 1718 which I have already quoted as suggesting that his sister Mary Kidd née Brookes was David Kidd's wife. The Will mentions another sister of Francis Brookes, Anne White and her two sons, Francis and John White. I now suggest that Mary White, wife of John Kidd of Kilcombe was a sister of these two White boys. This would make her a niece by marriage of David Kidd.

(5) ***George Kidd, of Athlone*** 1680c.-1745c or (1683-1763). (Third generation)
We come now to the George Kidd of Athlone. He is recorded on a stone put up by his grandson, a Thomas Kidd, in the Church in Athlone, Co. Westmeath (Mem. of the Dead in Ireland Vol. 11). This reads as follows:- "Here lie the bodies of George Kidd, his wife and three of their children. As a mark of his filial affection Thomas Kidd erected this stone to preserve the memory of his father, Sackville Kidd, son to the above George, who also lies here interred with six of his children. He died on the 12th of October 1780 in the 63rd year of his age".

A thing which first attracts notice in the above is the curious Christian name of Sackville. He was a man of note. Three other records of him have been found. Lists of Freeholders (Dublin Genealogical Office Mss 443) gives Roscommon circa 1780 Saguil (sic) Kidd of Athlone, valuation £10. Index to Hibernian Chronicle 1769-1775, marriages Feb. 28, 1774, Sackville Kidd, Vice-Sovereign of Athlone, to Elizabeth Waller wid. of Thos. of Athlone. This clearly must have been a second marriage at the age of 57. Finally the Dublin Directory of 1780, under magistrates of chief towns, lists Saquille (sic) Kidd, Dec. 1779, Sovereign of Athlone. It may be noted at this stage that I have not so far found any other earlier or later records of Kidds in or around Athlone, which is situated at the strategic crossing of the Shannon river, more or less in the centre of Ireland.

We can date the George Kidd, Sackville's father, from the above inscription as born 1683c., mar. 1710c. Sackville was born 1717. Why was he christened Sackville? (If he was so christened). I turned my attention then to the Sackville family, and found at once a curious coincidence of dates. George Sackville (1st Viscount) 3rd son of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, 1st Duke of Dorset, was born on 26th Jan. 1716. He had a long and distinguished career (see Encyclopaedia Britannica 11th Edition), but I need only quote here one relevant passage. "In 1740, he was transferred to the cavalry, receiving the Colonelcy of the 7th (3rd) Irish Horse (Carabineers). With this Office he combined those of First Secretary to his father, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Irish Secretary of War; and a seat in each of the two Houses of Commons at Westminster and Dublin, winning at the same time the repute of being "the gayest man in Ireland except his father". He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Dublin. More must be available about his father: whether he had estates in Ireland, and if so, where. I doubt, however, whether George Kidd would have christened a son of his Sackville without there being some personal and close link somewhere. As there is no evidence that I know of connecting the Sackvilles with Athlone, I am inclined to think father George Kidd was born in Dublin, son of Thomas Kidd (Will 1704), and was engaged in some branch of the fashionable clothier's trade there in 1717 when his son Sackville was born and christened: that it was when his family was still young, say 1730c., that he set up business in Athlone, where his son Sackville followed on and clearly did well, since we find Sackville there as Vice-Sovereign in 1774, and occupying a good class dwelling. As we shall see later Sackville was, I think, a second Christian name which he used for prestige purposes in his business life, and that he had another name by which he was known in his family.

Athlone is not a large town (population 6,617 in 1901), but derives its importance from the fact that from earliest days it was as a military post, controlling the crossing of the River Shannon river. A castle and bridge were built in 1210. As the key to Connaught it was the seat of the Presidency of Connaught under Elizabeth, and withstood siege in 1641

rebellion. In 1690 and 1691 it sustained two sieges. In the first, it was held for James II. In the second, lost to forces of William III under a Dutch Commander, Jodert de Ginkell, who became Earl of Athlone, the title lasting in his line until 1844. In 1797 very large fortifications were built on the northern side of the river.

The hypothesis is reasonable, I think, that both George and Sackville of Athlone followed the trade, or business, of a high class military and gents' clothier in the more or less settled and prosperous period 1730 to 1780 when Sackville died.

We now come to the question as to whether George of Athlone could possibly be identical with the George of the Newtownbarry Stone who died on the same day as his wife, and was of the same age as her, on 1 Nov. 1763. At this time Sackville was 45, and his mother and father 84. They could both have died as the result of an ailment contracted on a visit to the Newtownbarry district in winter. The visit would have been to their youngest son George of Raheen, then 35 years old, who had set up as a business man or farmer in this neighbourhood because of the presence of relatives there, William the tailor of Clonegall (his father Thomas of Ballynastraw now dead), and as we shall see later, most probably a Kidd of Ballisland, son of the William Kidd of Ballisland of third generation.

An alternative reconstruction would be that George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry Stone moved from Athlone to Ballynastraw soon after the death of his brother Thomas of Ballynastraw in 1740. Sackville would at that time have been only 22 or so, and their younger son George only 12. Sackville would seem to have been a little young at that date to take on the Athlone business, but it is quite a possibility as his father was still in the background, and there could well have been an experienced assistant staff.

(6) ***Thomas Kidd of Limerick*** born 1650 to 1680c. (Third generation).
There is a well authenticated Peter Kidd, clothier and Freeman of Limerick in 1747 (Freeman Rolls), from whom can be traced with certainty the descent of a large Kidd family with many distinguished members. Peter's death is recorded in the Dublin Hibernian Journal of Wednesday, 29th February 1792 "died at Limerick Mr. Peter Kidd, formerly an eminent clothier". His wife was Honora Kean. The will of Thomas Kean, of Dublin, dated 21st Oct. 1767, proved 5th Feb. 1768, mentioned his sister Honora Kean, wife of Peter Kidd, and her eldest son, Michael Kidd, and her younger son, Edmond Kidd. (Betham's Abstracts of Prerogative Wills). Peter and Honora had a large family, and many of the children died young. Their burials and baptisms are in the Register of St. John's Church, Limerick, from 1743 to 1767. We can, from the above, date Peter's birth as 1715c.

Peter could thus very reasonably be a son of George of Athlone or another of the third generation Kidds, but for another piece of evidence. "There are earlier entries of Kyds or Kidds in the same Register (St. John's, Limerick) dating from 1713 Margaret wife of Thomas Kidd ."* So states Mrs. Dorothy McCall% last surviving child (by second wife) of Joseph Kidd born 1824, died 1918, son of Thomas Kean Kidd 1780-1850 (St. John's Register, Limerick), corn merchant, son of Edmund Kidd, Solicitor, of Limerick (1753-1838) St. John's Register, who is mentioned as the younger son of Honora Kean and Peter Kidd in the Will referred to above. From this it appears that at about the time of Peter's birth, a Margaret Kidd, wife of a Thomas Kidd, died and was buried in Limerick, and that the husband, Thomas, was living at that date. We can only estimate Thomas's birth within wide limits, say 1650-1680.

It is possible to identify this Thomas of Limerick with the Thomas of Ballynastraw, as follows:- David Kidd was a high class tailor of Dublin, succeeded to his father's business (Thomas of Dublin, Will 1704). David's brothers, George and Thomas, both in clothier trade, both moved out of Dublin, George setting up at Athlone, as above suggested, and Thomas in Limerick, as clothiers. Both did well in the relatively settled period following William III's accession (1689). In due course, Thomas between age of 30 and 40 married Margaret, who died at the birth of Peter in 1713. Thomas remained in business in Limerick for another 10 years. In 1723 he retired, and moved to Wexford, choosing Wexford through the fact of his brother's wife Mary's family being of Wexford.+ He bought property, married a second wife, and settled down as a 'gent'. Meantime, he kept some interest in the Limerick business with a view to putting one of his sons into it. William, his eldest, and Peter were apprenticed in the clothiers' trade in Dublin. Eventually, William the eldest is a clothier at Clonegall, and Peter a clothier in Limerick, as we know from the records. On this interpretation, John, son of Thomas of Ballynastraw, apprenticed goldsmith in Dublin 1739 would have to be a son by a second wife whom Thomas married either before or after he bought the properties in Wexford. This second wife could be the Kathren Kidd who died 1724. Patrick Doyle told me he had found an old underground flag-stone in Carnew Churchyard with the inscription "Here lieth the body of Kathreen Kidd .....April 1724'. There were words he could not decipher.

* A recent search of the Register has failed to reveal this entry. It could easily have been a gravestone inscription, especially as, if it was a Register entry, why not include it when noting the others? A search of gravestones St. John's, Limerick, is indicated.

+ Also a William Kidd, a brother or cousin, at Ballisland.

(7) ***William Kidd***. (Third generation) This Kidd (the last of the third generation so far found) appears in the Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds in 1695 as marrying a Mary Loftus. This record associates him geographically with the George Kidd of the Newtownbarry Cemetery and the Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw, and dates his birth approximately 1660-70. It looks, moreover, as if this William Kidd may have been the first of the Kidds to settle on the Wicklow-Wexford border.

Recently, through Mr. Harry Hollingsworth, I have been told of an MS 6054 in National Library, Dublin, among the FitzWilliam papers. These contain rent rolls, leases, etc., of an estate at Carnew and Shillelagh (The Demesne of Coalattin Park) in Co. Wicklow and Co. Wexford dated 1728.* The entry of interest is "Willm. Kid, his wife, one son and 2 daughters subtenant of Thomas Goodison chief tenant in townland of Ballyisland" p.95.

Will'm Kid's son could, from what we know, have been of any age up to 30 or more, living at home and unmarried, and William Kid, of Ballyisland (sic) therefore could have married about 1700. I conclude that he is in fact identical with the William Kidd who married Mary Loftus in 1698. Another interesting fact is that in these records of 1728 we find in a neighbouring townland a Valentine Loftus with a wife, six sons and a daughter, which suggests that this Valentine Loftus may well have been Mary Loftus's brother.

William Kidd, then, who we may describe as of Ballyisland (born 1670c. died 1740c.) was of the third generation, and his son of unknown name of the fourth generation. This so far unnamed man seems undoubtedly to have been the father of a Samuel Kidd of Ballisland born 1740, as recorded on one of the oldest gravestones in the Old Yew Tree graveyard at Shillelagh. I quote this as I had it from Patrick Doyle, stonemason, of Coolkenna "Erected by William Kidd in memory of his father Samuel Kidd of Ballisland, who departed this life 8 June 1812 aged 72 years. Also here lieth the body of George brother of the said William, who died 27 Feb. 1828 aged 47 years. And also is interred the remains of said William Kidd who died 9 July 1842 aged 60 years". There is also a record of George Kidd's death Feb. 1828 in the Parish Register of Clonegall Church. Here he is called George Amona Kidd. Apparently his brother William also used the name Amona, as witnessed by a Register of Baptism in Carnew Church. "7.11.1825 John A. of William A... and Anne Kidd". Samuel then was born in 1740, William his son in 1782, George, also his son, in 1781. I shall return to this when dealing later with the Ballisland line of Kidds from the fourth generation onwards. There must be some reason or significance in the use of the Christian name 'Amona' but I don't get it myself[#].

* "His lordship had imagined that he had settled among Protestant colony in Shillelagh and gave the inhabitants bargains that they could live comfortably upon" the agent in his report.

[#]*[note added by WSF Kidd] – see footnote added to Ch. 3, p.1*

One is naturally prompted at this stage to ask who this first William Kidd of Ballisland was, and how connected with the other Kidds of the third generation who seem to congregate in this district around Shillelagh, Carnew and Clonegall on the border of Counties Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. His marriage in 1698 is the earliest of definite Kidd records in this district so far. Had he come from Dublin? was he a son or nephew of 2nd generation Thomas Kidd of Dublin Will dated 1704? Was he a farmer or in some business or trade? I would plump for his having been connected with estate management after being born and brought up in Dublin.

Besides the son of unknown name, believed to be the father of Samuel of Ballisland 1740-1812, William of the third generation who married Mary Loftus in 1698 could also be the father of a Thomas Kidd of Coolroe 4th generation. But there is another conjecture which I prefer to the effect that Thomas of Coolroe was another son of George Kidd of the Newtownbarry stone and I shall return to this in dealing with the Askamore branch later. Anyhow, what we know of Thomas of Coolroe is as follows:

In a Deed* registered 12 Nov. 1750, Caesar Colclough of Tintern, Co. Wexford, leases to Thomas Kidd of Coolroe, Co. Wexford, gent., all that part of Tintern (about 30 acres) commonly called the Little Grove, to his heirs and assigns, for the lives of himself and his wife Hannah and of Thomas Derenzy, son of Matthew Derenzy of Clobemon, Co. Wexford.

In the register of Tintern, "1805 May 7th at Owenduff Mrs. Hannah Kidd of Coolroe (died or was buried) aged 98".

Thomas Kidd married Hannah Clarke 1736, as recorded in the Ferns Marriage licences.+ I would suppose him therefore to have been born 1705-10c.

The locality Tintern, notable for the historic Tintern Abbey, separates him considerably from the main group of Kidds round about the juncture of the Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow County borders. Tintern is on the south coast some 30 miles from Newtonbarry as the crow flies, and a good deal further by road. Thirty acres seems to imply his occupation to have been that of a farmer. He may have gone to Tintern because it was his wife's home county. Anyhow he had money, and was not a labourer. The year after he married Hannah a John Kidd was born (1737), whose death in 1821 aged 84 as recorded in the Carnew register where he is stated to be of Kilrush. As Thomas Kidd marries Hannah Clarke 1736, and John Kidd of Kilrush born 1737, it seems more than likely that this John of Kilrush was the son of Thomas of Coolroe and of Tintern, and that on reaching manhood he had returned to his father's native stamping ground, and this may well have been through the influence of the Derenzy family of Clobemon, which is near Kilrush. It was a Matthew Derenzi

* 143/214/96635 Deed reference.

+ Printed in the Kildare Archaeological Society's Journal Vols, 9 & 10.
Originals destroyed by the fire in the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1922.

of Clobemon Hall who sold the string of properties to Thomas of Ballynastraw in 1720.

There are three girl Kidds who could have been John of Coolroe's daughters, their marriages being recorded in the Ferns Marriage Licence already referred to. They are:

Elenor Kidd* married Bartholomew Goff 1764 (b.1739c.)

Mary Kidd married John Graham 1767 (b.1742c.)

Ann Kidd married Robert Sells 1771 (b.1746c.)

One must state, however, that these three, or some of them, could on dates equally well be daughters of William the tailor of Clonegall.

I have not been able to make out that John of Kilrush to be the forefather of any line of Kidds, though it is just possible on dates that he could be the originator of the Slyguff (near Carlow) Kidds via a second John Kidd of Kilrush (born 1766 died 1843 aged 77, Carnew Register). The Slyguff Kidds certainly regard Kilrush as their ancestral Parish. But more of that later.

Summary of Third Generation Kidds

A summary of the information we have about these seven Kidds living in the last quarter of the 1600s, and the first half of the 1700s may now be made.

(a) David 1665c. - 1736 Tailor of Dublin. His daughter Anne married Dublin merchant. No sons.
(b) James 1675c. - 1744. Silkweaver of Dublin. His son John also lived in Dublin. A Thomas Kidd who married Ann Hopkins 1746, (Register of St. Peter and of St. Kevin's, Dublin), probably also a son of James.
(c) George 1683 - 1763 Gravestone near Ballinstraw, Co. Wexford. First known ancestor of Ballyrankin Kidds. Son, George of Raheen (1728-1812).
(d) Thomas 1675c. - 1740. Invested in properties near Ballynastraw, Co. Wexford, 1723. Eldest son was William, a clothier of Clonegall. A younger son, John, was apprenticed to goldsmiths, Dublin, 1739.

* The name Elenor (spelling rather variable) is one of the clues pointing to Thomas of Coolroe being a son of the George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone.

(e) George 1680c. - ? His son, Sackville Kidd, was merchant of Athlone, and became Sovereign (Mayor) of Athlone. Very possibly a clothier. Possibly identical with (c).
(f) Thomas 1665c. - ? Of Limerick, and probably father of Peter Kidd, an eminent clothier of Limerick. Could be same man as (d).
(g) William 1670c. - ? Of Ballisland near Shillelagh: married Mary Loftus in 1695. (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds).

It seems likely that all these Kidds were originally townsmen in trade or business. Two of them had sons who were clothiers. Of the others, one was a tailor, and another a silkweaver. I think it is acceptable to conclude that they were all of the same family originating in Dublin and related, either as brother or cousin.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that further evidence of early Kidds born before 1700, may crop up either in or near Athlone or the town of Wexford, the Parish registers of which go back to this date, and have not yet been combed or further afield. I think the theory that Thomas of Ballynastraw is identical with the Thomas of Limerick, husband of Margaret who died in 1713, is well grounded. The other theory that George of the Newtownbarry stone is identical with George of Athlone is perhaps more tenuous. I shall return to this when dealing with the identity of the Thomas Kidd who erected the stone in Athlone Church, and I shall be looking for reasons why he may not have known that his grandfather George, and grandmother Elenor, were not in fact in the family grave, as I am supposing, but at Newtownbarry.

The Fourth Generation and onwards

After the fourth generation from Richard of Dublin 1610c.-1670c. we begin to distinguish between the main branches or families of the Kidds of Southern Ireland, which will be dealt with in the following chapters. Seven distinct lines of Kidds can be distinguished and there will also be a few fragments of family trees which I have been unable to connect with any of these seven lines. The seven main branches are as follows:

(1) ***The Ballyrankin, Kilrush, Raheen Branch***. These centre on Kilrush Church, Co. Wexford. These stem from the George and Elener of the Newtownbarry stone and George may be identical with the George of Athlone. The Slyguff Kidds of Co. Carlow are most probably an offshoot of this branch in the sixth generation.

(2) ***The Ballisland Branch***, stemming from the William, who married Mary Loftus in 1698. This branch seems to have centred upon Shillelagh Co. Wicklow and to have spread north eastwards up the valley which runs over into the Vale of Avoca.

(3) ***The Cranemore, Kildavin Branch*** stemming from a first marriage of Newtownbarry George's son George "late of Ballynastraw" to a Judith Dockrell in 1753. They used the Kildavin Church; #this and Cranemore are just over the border in Co. Carlow.

(4) ***The Askamore Branch***, which has been thought to derive from Thomas of Ballynastraw and his eldest son and heir William the tailor of Clonegall. This branch is outstanding in the matter of longevity. Locality (Askamore and Clonegall) and occupation support the above attribution. Longevity suggests another equally possible on dates, namely that the Askamore Kidds stem from George of Newtownbarry stone, via Thomas of Coolroe and his wife Hannah who reached the age of 98.

(5) ***The Corbally and Castlecomer Branch***. While the other branches seem to spread out from the focal point of Ballynastraw, Clonegall and Carnew at the juncture of the three counties, Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow, the Corbally branch centre is away beyond Carlow in Co. Leix. Its connexion with the Wicklow and Wexford branches will be shown later.

(6) ***The Limerick Branch***. The descendents of Peter 'the eminent clothier' of 4th generation are well documented. His father is believed to be a Thomas Kidd who originated in Dublin and I think, retired to Ballynastraw on the Wicklow Wexford border.

(7) ***The Dublin Kidds***. I have not been able to trace a line which I could call the Dublin branch, successors to the John (4th generation) son of James (3rd generation). There are however a good many records of Kidds many of which can be connected with a good deal of probability into scraps of family trees. But it is in the nature of things that we should expected Kidds to appear in Dublin over the years coming from elsewhere in Ireland, England and Scotland, as well as in the reverse direction.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - "; this and" added here in order to make sense of and retain the "are" after Cranemore in the typescript.

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

PART II. THE DUBLIN AND SOUTH IRELAND KIDDS

Appendix 1 to Chapter 1.

In the pedigree chart attached to this chapter, I have attributed to Sackville Kidd a possible second son, in addition to the Thomas Kidd who erected the stone in St. Mary's Church in Athlone - namely a William Kidd, all I knew of whom was that his wife was named Mary and that in 1775, 15 August, they had a child baptized Thomas at St. John's Cathedral, Co. Tipperary. My thought had been that Sackville's sons were town bred and trained in some profession or trade in pursuit of which they had left Athlone. I have recently had some new evidence which makes it more likely that indeed Sackville did have a son William.

The following I had indirectly from Mr English of the Old Athlone Society - an extract from "The Athlone Independent of October 21, 1835.

"We beg leave to correct an error which the writer of a paragraph in the "Worker" of Saturday last has fallen into, stating that the late Mr William T Kidd was an Englishman and the first publisher of the "Westmeath Journal". His father was the person who first established that paper more than 60 years ago, and continued the proprietorship of it until 12 or 14 years since. The older Mr Kidd was born in Athlone and apprenticed to Mr Potts of 'Saunders News Letter' in or about the year 1757. He afterwards established a paper called "The City Journal" at 29 Skinners Row, Dublin, which however he soon gave up and then commenced "The Westmeath Journal" (The Westmeath Journal was in 1822 published in Mullingar)."

Skinners Row rang a bell and I found I had a reference to two children, age two, named Kidd, buried 24 May 1777 and 16 March 1779, the first a girl, the second a boy, children of William Kidd of Skinners Row, Dublin (Reg of St Werburghs). So it seems clear that the father referred to above in the extract from the Athlone Independent was also named William.

I found also that I had a reference to a William Kidd of Dublin and Mullingar in two deeds, in the first of which 1783 he is called a printer and in the second 1812 'agent'. I also found I had a reference to the will of a William Kidd indicating that he died in 1821.

The note I have of the first of the above deeds is as follows -
"Dated 15 August 1783 (No. 551, 518, 237755" Deeds Office Dublin).

Chancery deed of Kevin, Parker and Gason, to which William Kidd of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, printer, and Christian Kidd otherwise Parker his wife, daughter of Thomas Parker late of Coon, Co. Tipperary gent, deceased were one of the parties". It is a pity I have not now a fuller note of contents of this deed. That William's wife came from Tipperary is interesting in that our William's wife Mary above baptised a son Thomas in the Cathedral at Cashel Tipperary in 1775. This is the right date for the first child that died in Skinners Row, Dublin, but the wife has a different name, but an odd one 'Christian'. It could well be that her name was Mary Christian Parker or Christian Mary Parker. Note that one of the solicitors is a Parker and could be a brother. The name Coon rings another bell. A place called Coon (or Coan), but in the adjacent county of Kilkenny, is where a Thomas Kidd, who I believe was the Thomas who erected the stone in St Mary's Athlone in memory of Sackville his father, settled in 1780 after Sackville's death in that year. (See Chapter on the Corbally and Castlecomer branch) Lastly from this deed it appears that William had left Skinners Row by 1783, and set up in Mullingar. I should say that he came into funds on the death of his father Sackville and started the Westmeath Journal about that time.

By the time of the second deed (No. 644, 443, 444584) in March 1812, he is obviously a man of some standing and means. My abstract reads "Release of 21 March 1812 between (1) William Kidd of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath gent, and (2) The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard reciting that William in Trinity term 1811 obtained a judgement in H.M. Court of Kings Bench for £2000 debts besides costs" and declaring "that William now releases the estate of George, Earl of Granard in the Co. Lectrim from said payment and that the Earl of Granard agrees to render his estates in Co. Westmeath liable for the same. Witnesses Thomas Armstrong of Dublin, Solicitor, and Michael Ross of Mullingar, Yeoman."

Now as regards the son William Thomas Kidd who followed his father as owner of the Westmeath Journal, I have a record of his death 3 October 1835, will proved 1837. He was only 52, i.e. born 1783, the date of the first deed above quoted. He was entered as of Cloghereen, near Killarney, Co. Kerry, late of Mullingar Co. Westmeath. Apparently also he had acquired the title of Captain (using it I expect as a prestige symbol as his grandfather probably did with the name Sackville).

To conclude this appendix to date (November 1972) here are two other items again through Mr English of the Old Athlone Society.

(1) Sackville it turns out was a periwigg maker thus confirming my guess that he was in the high class clothing trade. Deed 632, in the Deeds volume of The Burgess Records of Athlone in the Athlone Library. Date not given me.

(2) George Kidd (the father of Sackville, one may assume) held part of Devenish Court and a garden in 1719: so he was in Athlone at least 10 years earlier than I estimated: However in 1719 George was 36, if he is really the George of the Newtownbarry Stone. Sackville of course was born in 1717.

KIDDS of SOUTH IRELAND

First five generations

Richardus Kidd of Settle Yorkshire
? - 1589

→ Thomas Kidd of Giggleswick Yorkshire
b. 1572
m. 1592

→ William Kidd of Giggleswick
b. 1596
m. 1618

→ John Kidd of Giggleswick Yorkshire
b. 1632 d. 1710
Clothier & first Quaker
and two brothers one named Richard

for descendents of John the Quaker see "The Bax Family" by Bernard Thistlethwaite (1936)

ENGLISH LINE

son

1st generation

Richard Kidd of Dublin
1610c. - 1670c.
m.(i) Ellen Kelly 1637 (ii) Brichett Kelly 1640

2nd generation

Thomas Kidd of Dublin. Will 1704
1640c. - 1704

3rd generation (brothers or cousins)

George Kidd (identical with?) of Newtownbarry stone, Co. Wexford
m. Elenor - both
1683 - 1763 (age 80)

George Kidd of Athlone stone, erected by his grandson Thomas

William Kidd
m. Mary Loftus
in 1698
of Ballisland in 1728
Co. Wicklow

David Kidd, tailor of Dublin
Will proved 1737
1670 - 1736 Nov 5th
A daughter, no male issue

James Kidd of Dublin
silkweaver
1675c. - 1744

Thomas Kidd (could be identical with) of Ballynastraw House
'Gent'. Purchased properties in 1720 in Co. Wexford
1675c. - 1740

Thomas Kidd of Limerick
wife Margaret
died 1713

?
(unplaced)

4th generation (brothers or cousins or 2nd cousins)

George Kidd
1728-1812 (age 84)
late of Ballynastraw (stone)
'of Kilrush' (Carnew Reg.)
'of Raheen, parish of Kilrush' (deed)
m. (i) Judith Dockrell 1753 (ii) - ? - 1760 c.

Thomas Kidd of Coolroe, Co. Wexford
1710 c. - ?
m. Hannah Clarke 1736
Hannah Kidd of Coolroe died 1825 aged 98

Sackville Kidd
Sovereign of Athlone 1779
1718 - 1780
Athlone stone

Ralph Kidd
1715c. -
identical with "Sackville"?

son recorded but not by name

John Kidd of Dublin
1710c. -

Thomas Kidd of Dublin
1715c. -
m. Ann Hopkins in 1746

William Kidd
eldest son & clothier of Clonegall
1710c. - 1775c.
inherits father's properties 1740.
No other record

John Kidd
apprentice goldsmith 1739
1722c. -
of Kilcombe
m. Mary White

Peter Kidd
eminent clothier and 'freeman' of Limerick
m. Honora Kean of Dublin
1712 - 1792

(1) Balthazar Kid of Leskinfere, Tombe
? - 1772
(2) Elizabeth [Kidd]
m. William Lee in 1746, b. 1721c.

5th generation

(1) William
1753 - 1829

(2) Judith
1758 - 1861
(age 103)

(3) George
1760 - 1825

(4) Joseph
1765 - 1839
of Kildreenagh

CRANEMORE BRANCH (4)

(1) Joseph
1768 - 1848 (80)
of Raheen

(2) Judith b. 1770c.
m. John Langford
1792

(3) Eleanor
1773 - 1863 (90)
m. John Kidd 1819

(4) Jane b. 1775c.
m. Thomas Chapman 1799

(5) Ann b. 1777c.
m. Michael Masterman 1801

(6) George of Ballyellis
1778 - 1813

(7) Harriet b. 1780c.
m. John Chapman 1805

(8) Elizabeth b. 1782c.
m. W. Plummer 1809

(9) Margaret
1787 - 1869 (82)

BALLYRANKIN BRANCH (1)

(1) John of Kilrush
1737 - 1821 (84)

(2) Elinor b. 1739c.
m. Bartholomew Goff
1764

(3) Mary b. 1742c.
m. John Graham 1767

(4) Ann b. 1746c.
m. Robert Sells 1791

(5) Joseph b. 1748c.
m. Ann Poole 1790
emigrated Canada 1824

(6) Thomas of Askamore
1750 - 1850 (age 100)

(7) A sister of (6) who married and went to America. Could be (2), (3) or (4) above

A CANADIAN BRANCH (5)
ASKAMORE BRANCH (6)

(1) Thomas who erected stone

(2) William of Cashel 1740c. -

(1) Thomas of Corbally
1745 - 1841
(age 96)

(2) Ralph of Castlecomer brother of above
1750c. - 1798

CORBALLY BRANCH (1)
A CANADIAN BRANCH (2)

Samuel of Ballisland
1740 - 1812

?
DUBLIN BRANCH

BALLISLAND BRANCH

?

(1) Elizabeth
m. Francis Smith
1788

(2) Mary
m. Solomon Doyle
1789

(3) Mary Jane
m. William Richardson
1785

(4) White
m. Henry Seabrook
1790

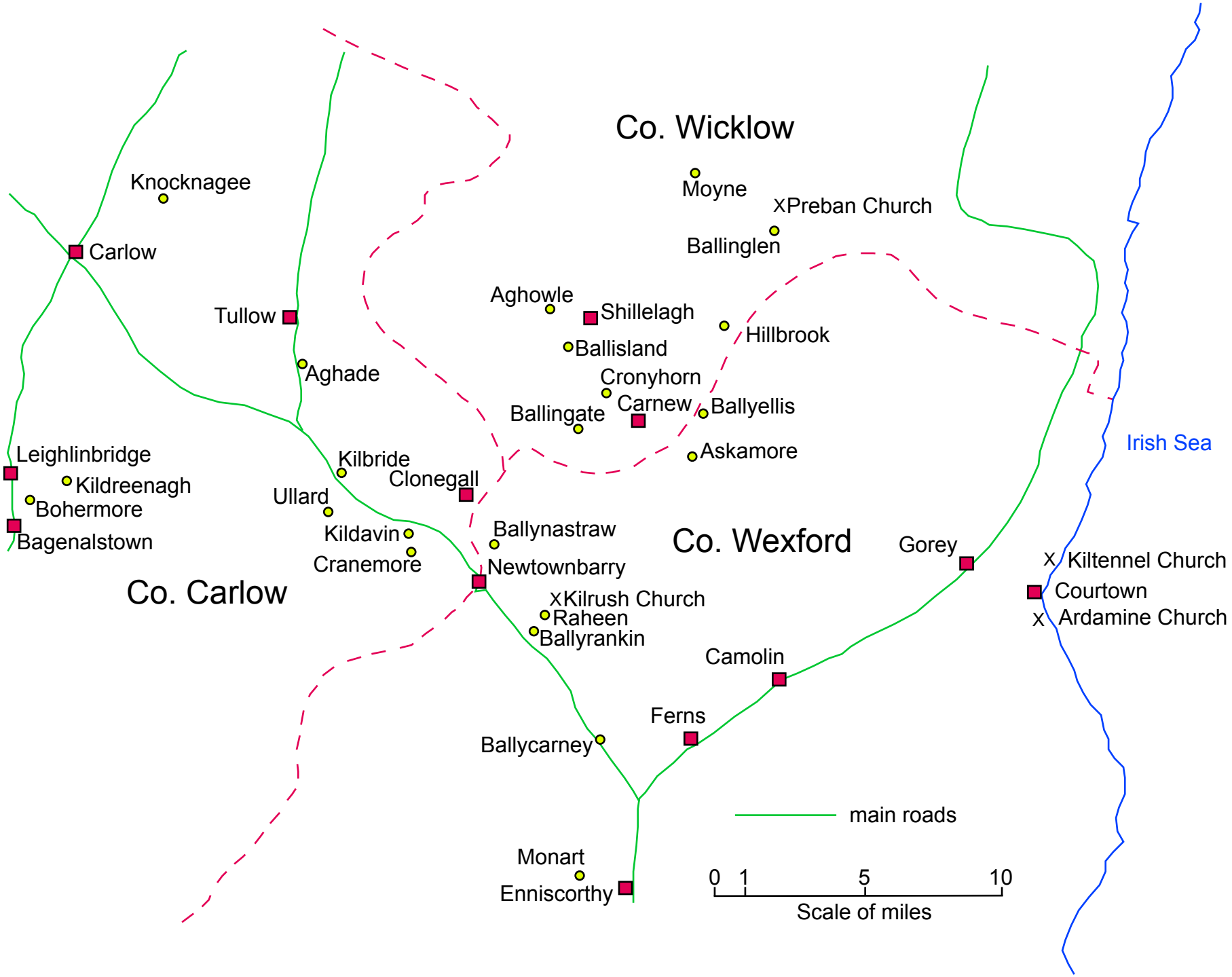
(1) Michael
b. 1744c.

(2) Edmund
b. 1753

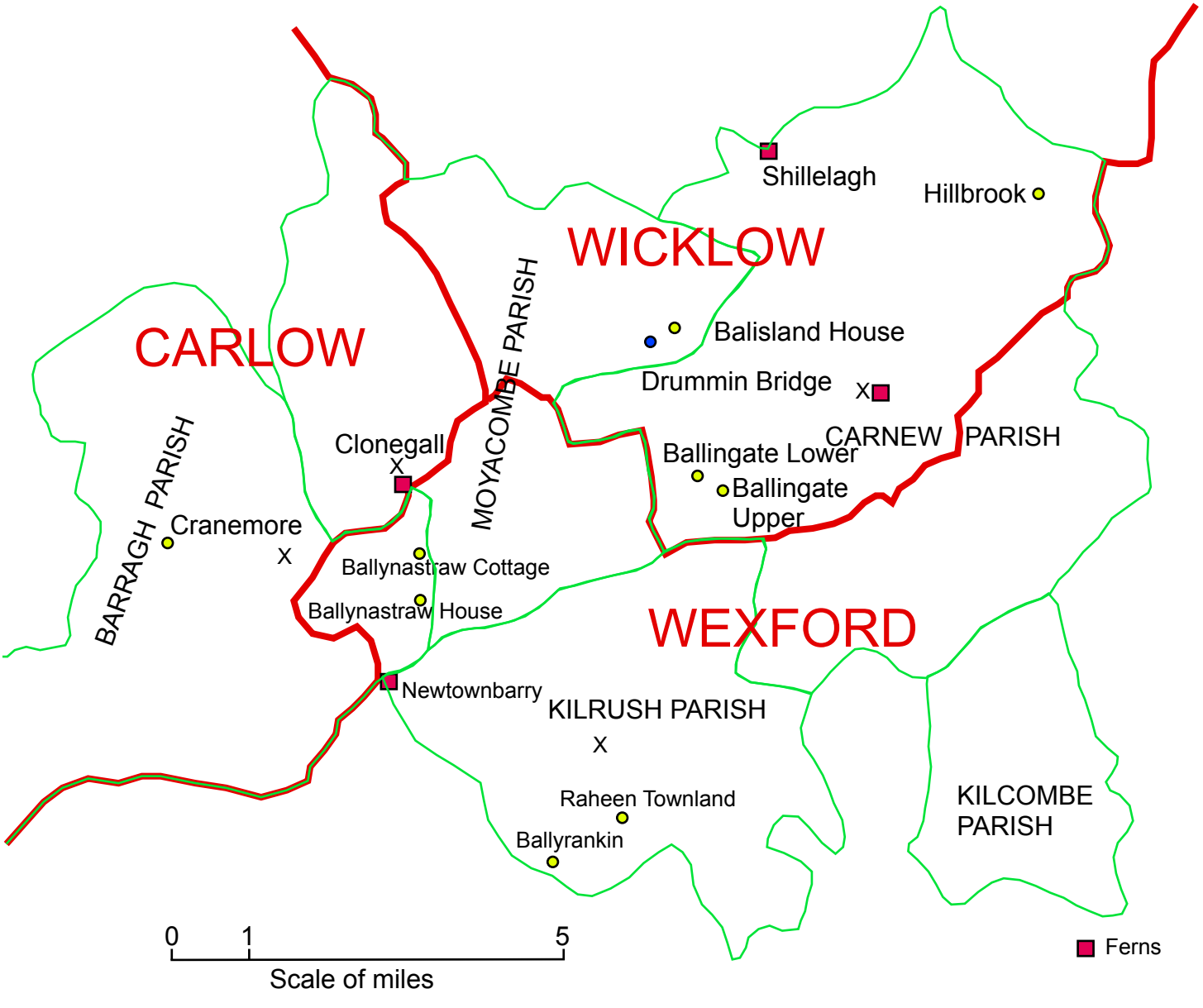
(3) William
b. 1761

(4) Thomas
b. ?

LIMERICK BRANCH


Co. Wicklow
Knocknagee
Moyne
Preban Church
Carlow
Ballinglen
Aghowle
Shillelagh
Tullow
Hillbrook
Ballisland
Aghade
Cronyhorn
Carnew
Ballyellis
Ballingate
Askamore
Irish Sea
Leighlinbridge
Kilbride
Kildreenagh
Clonegall
Ullard
Bohermore
Kildavin
Ballynastraw
Bagenalstown
Co. Wexford
Gorey
Cranemore
Newtownbarry
Kiltennel Church
Co. Carlow
Courtown
Kilrush Church
Raheen
Ardamine Church
Ballyrankin
Camolin
Ferns
Ballycarney
main roads
Monart
Enniscorthy
0 1 5 10
Scale of miles

Franklin Kidd's sketch of parish boundaries in the Carlow-Wexford-Wicklow area



THE KIDDS OF IRELAND
Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

CHAPTER 2

The Ballyrankin, Kilrush and Raheen Branch and Slyguff offshoot

The Ballyrankin, Kilrush and Raheen Branch, stemming from George Kidd of Raheen (1728-1812).

(a) Fourth and fifth generations.

You will recall Joseph Kidd of Raheen who entered into an agreement, on the marriage of Elizabeth Kidd, sixth daughter of George Kidd of Raheen (1728-1812), with William Plummer, her husband, to look after her if she became a widow. This marriage took place in 1809 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds). It seems likely that this Joseph Kidd of Raheen was George's eldest son. We have the following records of him. Tombstone in Kilrush Churchyard “In memory of Joseph Kidd late of Raheen in this parish died 28 Nov. 1848 aged 81”. Will proved 1848. He was born therefore 1767. The tithe records of 1825 show him as holding 9 acres in Raheen and 31 acres in Ballyrankin in the parish of Kilrush.* He could have been the Joseph Kidd who married a Deborah Hoskins in 1794 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds). #But equally Deborah's husband Joseph could have been the other Joseph of Cranemore, son we think, of George Kidd of Raheen by the first wife Judith Dockrell.

Another stone in Kilrush graveyard reads "In memory of Eleanor Kidd relict of the late John Kidd of Knocknagee died 2 Feb. 1863 aged 90": Also her sister Margaret Kidd of Raheen departed Sept. 17, 1869 aged 82". Eleanor then was born 1773, and her sister 1787 (14 years later).

The Kidd whom Eleanor married, as we shall see later, was of the Corbally branch, and Knocknagee is 5 miles N.E. of Carlow, and about 20 miles N.W. of Raheen, as the crow flies. His name was John, and the marriage is recorded in the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds 1819. Eleanor was therefore 46 when she married, so it is unlikely there were children.

George Kidd of Raheen had I believe at least one other son besides Joseph, a George Kidd. This George Kidd was born 1778, died 1813 aged only 35 (Carnew Register). His birth therefore fell between that of Eleanor 1773 and Margaret 1787. In the Carnew Register of his burial he is described as of Ballyellis. Ballyellis House is about a mile east of Carnew, and 3 miles[@] north of Raheen.

*Joseph Kidd of Raheen signed the tithe book for the Parish Kilrush as Commissioner in 1825.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – in the last paragraph of p. 23 (below), there is a reference to “Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) and his wife Margaret” in a context that suggests this information of his wife's name came from Ferns Ossory & Leighlin MLB's of one or more of these inferred childrens' marriages. It may explain why Franklin Kidd came to prefer to place Deborah Hoskins as a wife to Joseph of Cranemore.

@[note added by WSF Kidd] - Franklin Kidd causes confusion here by giving the distance from another nearby Wexford Raheen, the one near Askamore in Kilcomb parish, not the Raheen adjacent to Ballyrankin, in Kilrush parish, the one relevant in this chapter (from which Ballyellis is distant about 8 miles). The Raheen near Askamore is not otherwise mentioned anywhere else in Franklin Kidd's typescript, as far as I can tell, and in particular there is no mention of any Raheen in Chapter 5 on the Askamore Kidds.

George Kidd married Elizabeth Staples in 1806 (Ferns Marriage Licence bonds). They had three children, recorded in the Carnew Register as of George and Elizabeth Kidd of Ballyellis. They were:

Margaret baptised 15.12.1808.
John baptised 16.11.1810.
Joseph baptised 26. 2.1813.

I have not traced this family any further.

As regards Joseph's remaining five sisters, I was most interested to find in the Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds *four Kidd girls who got married at dates which make it reasonable to suppose they were daughters of George of Raheen (1728-1812), that is assuming they married in their early twenties. They are as follows:-

(1) Judith Kidd married John Langford 1792.
(2) Jane Kidd married Thomas Chapman 1799.
#(3) Ann Kidd married Michael Masterman 1801.
*(4) Harriet Kidd married John Chapman 1805.

Assuming married at 20-25 the corresponding birth dates would be
(1) 1767-1772 (2) 1774-1779 (3) 1776-1781 (4) 1780-1785.

So we can now list George's children as follows:-

(1) Joseph b. 1768.
(2) Judith b. 1770c.
(3) Eleanor b. 1773.
(4) Jane b. 1775c.
#(5) Ann. b. 1777c.
(6) George b. 1778.
(7) Harriet b. 1780c.
(8) Elizabeth b. 1782c. "sixth daughter".
(9) Margaret b. 1787.

George of Raheen's second wife (if she was a second wife) certainly did well, nine children, all reaching maturity, over a period of 20 years.

* A HARRIET KIDD married a Thomas Chapman 1799. This comes from the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds as reported to me by Harry Hollingsworth who had a film of the M.S. Index made for him. The Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds from which the four marriages quoted above came, were printed in the Kildare Archaeological Society's Journal Vol. 9 and 10 prior to 1922 when the originals were destroyed in the Four Courts. They came to me via Harry Hollingsworth, who had Xerox copies of the entire index made for him. Obviously a mistake has crept in somewhere.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – on page 48 (Ch. 4, app. 2) Franklin Kidd prefers that Ann Kidd was a child of George of Monart, probably because he found out that the marriage to Michael Masterman took place at Templeshambo, near Monart, not at Kilrush. Unless the "sixth daughter" characterization of Elizabeth included the younger Margaret, then there is one daughter missing if this Ann is removed.

(b) Sixth Generation

It seems fairly certain that the following were sons of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) aged 80.

(1) John Kidd of Raheen (1805-1883) (aged 78). Kilrush Register and Customs House Register. This man is great grandfather of present holder of Ballyrankin lands. His son, George Kidd, was present at his death. Grant of Administration was to George Kidd 1887. In Griffith's valuations of 1850 John has 53 acres in the townland of Raheen, Parish of Kilrush, and 22 acres in the townlands of Ballyboy, Parish of Ballycarney. He married Margaret Plummer in 1836[#] (Ferns, Ossory, Leighlin M.Ls.) Margaret born 1810, died 1894, aged 84, Kilrush Parish Register. John's Aunt Elizabeth, you will recall, married William Plummer in 1809. If Margaret was Elizabeth's child, she was John's first cousin. There seems to have been a close connexion between this family of Kidds and the Plummer family. There is a second William Plummer, probably also a child of the first William Plummer and Elizabeth, who was born in 1815 and died (a bachelor) in 1866. This man's tombstone in Kilrush reads "Erected in Memory of William Plummer of Ballyrankin died 12 May 1866 aged 51. Also of Joseph Kidd died 27 Oct. 1912. Also his wife Mary Anne Kidd died 20 May 1936". I place this Joseph as one of John's sons.

(2) George Kidd of Slyguff, Co. Carlow. This George moved to Slyguff, but is buried in Kilrush, nevertheless, as also are his wife and later members of the Slyguff Kidds. His birth date 1807 fits well with the belief that he was Joseph of Raheen's (1768-1848) second son. He married Elizabeth Burgess (1822-1864) in 1841 (Ferns, Ossory and Leighlin M.L.Bs.), and had a large family, and was a very successful farmer and ran 260 acres altogether in the townland of Slyguff circa 1850. (Griffiths valuations). I shall deal with his descendants later.

(3) One of George of Slyguff's grandchildren has told me that her grandfather had two brothers, a John and a Thomas. The John is well accounted for above. The other Thomas I can only surmise on basis of dates and locality. A Thomas Kidd, labourer, and his wife Susan, baptized a child Margaret, (see Clonegall Register) in 1839.

(4) Among the Ferns, Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds which I have only come across recently, through the kind offices of Henry Hollingsworth of Inglewood, California, an American descendant of the Askamore Kidds, hereafter to be dealt with, there is another man, a Joseph Kidd, also two women, a Francis and an Elizabeth Kidd, qualifying on dates only to be children of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) and his wife Margaret. The name Francis, I must say, seems out of tune with the rest of christian names used by the Ballyrankin line of Kidds.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – Franklin Kidd's hand-drawn chart of Ballyrankin Kidds at end of this chapter has marriage date 1836; first child (George) born about 1838; suggest typescript 1830 is typing error for 1836

We can now list children of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) as follows:

Francis married John Smith 1820. (b. 1795-1800c.)
Elizabeth married William Spencer 1827. (b. 1802-1807c.)
Joseph married Elizabeth Warren 1836. (b. 1801-1806c.)
John married Margaret Plummer 1836. (b. 1805) Died 1883.
Thomas married Susan ...? 1831c.
George married Bessie Burgess 1841. (b. 1807) Died.1865.

(c) The Seventh Generation

In this line the Seventh Generation is that of the Grandparents, and in some cases Great-grand parents of people now living. I shall therefore give briefly what I have from living relatives as well as from records, and I hope that it may be added to, or corrected, as required. Old John of Raheen's children, John the Tithe Commissioner that is, Sixth generation, were as follows. I have the dates of birth of some, but not others. I make George of Raheen the eldest, as he succeeds to the Raheen farms:

(1) George of Raheen. Born 1838c.
(2) John Born 1840.
(3) Joseph Born 1842.
(4) William Born 1843.
(5) Elizabeth Born 1845c.
(6) Mary Born 1848c.
(7) Margaret Born 1850c.
(8) Thomas Born 1852.

(1) George Kidd. He may have been John of Raheen's eldest son. George Kidd of Raheen married an Anne Leviston of Boris in 1874 (Kilrush Register), so could easily have been born as early as 1840. His father would have been 69 when George married, and it must have been about then that George took over Raheen. One of his sisters, Elizabeth, is described as "of Raheen and daughter of John Kidd farmer" when she married Joseph Seabrook of Corah, Ballycarney in 1870. Later George left Raheen, and went to some place in Co. Limerick. I think the date was probably about 1890. The reason is that the Kilrush Register records a string of five children of George Kidd and Anne of Raheen "between 1879 and 1887. They are Mary, baptised 1879, Elizabeth baptised 1881, Joseph Robert baptised 1883, Thomas Henry baptised 1885 and Susan Jane baptised 1887. The other thing, George Kidd is recorded in Custom House Register as present at death of his father #John (the Commissioner) of Raheen in 1883.

(2) John Kidd. I have little information about this man. He was called "Jack", and went to Australia while still a bachelor.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – typescript has "his father Joseph"; this corrected here to John

(3) Joseph Kidd. He seems to have been closely connected with William Plummer (1815-1866) who is described in Customs House Register of Deaths as farmer of Ballyrankin. William Plummer was 27 years his senior. A Kilrush stone (already quoted I think) reads "Erected in memory of William Plummer of Ballyrankin died 12 May 1866 (aged 51). Also Joseph Kidd died 27 Oct. 1912. Also his wife Mary Anne Kidd died 20 May 1936". It looks as if Joseph was regarded by William Plummer almost as a son, and, of course, he was a great nephew of Plummer's mother, and his own mother had been a Miss Margaret Plummer (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds 1836). Joseph would have been 24 years old when William Plummer died, and I think may have been left Plummer's Ballyrankin land. However, it is clear he did not stay with it, for we find him as a gamekeeper of Coolbawn, the father of a string of children, from 1874 onwards, the baptisms being recorded in the Killanne Register. Coolbawn and Killanne are some distance from Kilrush and Ballyrankin, some 12 miles to S.E. as the crow flies, and Coolbawn House is situated in a large estate or park. His wife's maiden name was Goff. There appears to have been a gun-shot affair in which a poacher was either wounded or killed, and that, as a consequence of this, he left Coolbawn and went to live in Ballymoney, about a mile from the sea, near Gorey. He died there in 1912 aged 70 (Kilrush Register). His wife, Mary Anne, survived him and died in 1936 aged 86 (Kilrush Register). Although buried at Kilrush she is recorded as of Monart West which is back again in the neighbourhood of Killanne and Coolbawn, and so I think Miss Goff must have been a native of those parts.

We may deal here with Joseph's children (8th generation). To distinguish this Joseph, I call him Joseph the gamekeeper, and as his children were born up to a hundred years ago I shall deal with what I know of them here. Apparently the eldest was Margaret who was born 1874, and died aged 12 in 1886. She is in the Kilrush Register, and described as of Coolbawn, Killanne. The second child, Jane, also died young 1876-1879. The death is in the Customs House Register as of Coolbawn and daughter of a gamekeeper. Present at death was a William Deacon. One of her sisters later married a Mr. Deacon. The third child was a boy, and he was followed by five more boys, six sons in all recorded, and one more daughter, also named Margaret: I list the family here.

Joseph William (Willie) 1879-1964. Moved to Co. Monaghan, a son in Rhodesia, now presumably an old man.

George 1881 - ? Went to South of England as poultry farmer.

Thomas 1884 - ? Married a Miss Godkin, and went to Canada. Has two daughters.

Joseph 1886 - ? He did not marry, was employed in Cork, and returned to live with his sister Margaret, by then widowed, Mrs. Margaret Deacon at Monart West. He died in 1953. Both his tombstone at Kilrush and Kilrush Register record him as 64. This gives birth date as 1889 which is three years later than the Killanne Register of his birth. Which is right? And why the discrepancy?

Edward b. 1888. He went to Glasgow, and after his death his widow went to Edinburgh. No issue. Edward Kidd of Glasgow married Elizabeth Allice Willoughby of Gorey in 1920 (Gorey Register).

Margaret b. 1891. Mrs. Deacon, living at Wilmont, Castlebridge, Co. Wexford, in 1962, then a widow.

Bartholomew b. ? Known as "Battie". Died 1959. Lived at Bridgend, Glamorgan, Wales. One son, Joseph Geronwy Kidd (must have married a Welsh woman). Gained M.C. in Burmah Second World War. Now (1960 odd) a chemist at Glaxo's. Children, 2 boys and a girl.

(4) William Kidd 1843-1897. He died at the early age (for Kidds) of 55, and may not have had good health. I have it from one source that he, not Joseph, actually inherited the Ballyrankin farm lands from William Plummer. William Plummer died 1866, so William then would have been only 23. Later he gave up farming to keep an hotel in Gorey. In 1880 Slater's Directory gives William Kidd, Esq., Ballyrankin, so he was evidently still at Ballyrankin then. I find him again in Slater's Directory in 1894, and now “William Kidd Hotelkeeper Main Street Gorey”. William was buried at Gorey, where a Tombstone reads "In loving memory of William Kidd of Ballyrankin died 7 Jan. 1897 aged 54. Jane Kidd died 1 June 1923 aged 85". I have found no record of any children born to William and Jane Kidd, or as yet of the marriage.

(5, 6 and 7) Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret. I only have the record of their marriages, all in the Kilrush Register. Elizabeth was married in 1870, Mary in 1872 and Margaret in 1874. Elizabeth is noted as "of Raheen", the other two as “of Ballyrankin". Elizabeth must have been at Raheen with her father and her brother George who did not marry until 1874. Her father survived until 1883. Thomas (see below) was evidently at Ballyrankin with Mary and Margaret.

Elizabeth married Joseph Seabrook of Corah, Ballycarney; Mary married William Collier of Carlow (?); Margaret married James Wilson farmer of Bamogh [Barragh].

(8) Thomas Kidd, He married late, aged 47, Elizabeth Wellwood of Ballyrankin, aged only 20, on 24 April 1899 (Kilrush Register). He died in Oct. 1919 at Ballyrankin aged 67. His wife survived him for 32 years, and died aged 72, still of Ballyrankin.

Thomas was succeeded at Ballyrankin by his eldest son John, who died only last year (1971) aged 66. His other children were: Margaret, born 1900, who married a Mr. Hunt; Elizabeth, born 1902, who married a Mr. Dempsey; Mary Anne (Mollie), a nurse,[1] born 1907; Willam born 1909 who married Eleanor Margaret Pierce who died 1968 and is buried at Kilrush, - they had three children, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Anne and William Thomas; finally there was a boy Thomas born 1912 who died young and a girl Susan born 1916 who married John Sheil and had offspring, 2 boys and a girl. John Kidd, who succeeded at Ballyrankin, married Caroline Fenton. They had four boys and two girls. The eldest boy, Thomas Carl Patrick Kidd, is now at Ballyrankin farm, and has two young sons.

The Slyguff branch of the Raheen Ballyrankin line.

The first Kidd of Slyguff,[2] Co. Carlow, was George Kidd, 1807-1865 (sixth generation), and I have concluded (1) from the connexion this family have maintained to this day with Kilrush Parish Church and (2) from a statement by one of his grand-daughters that he had two brothers, one named John and the other Thomas, that he was a younger son of Joseph of Raheen, the Tithe Commissioner (1767-1848).

As we have seen, he was buried in Kilrush graveyard. As to why he moved to Slyguff, it is merely guesswork. His Aunt Eleanor who married John Kidd (of the Corbally line) was living at Knocknagee about 5 miles N.E. of Carlow, and I think his wife, Bessie Burgess, was a Carlow woman, whose family were tradesmen, and judging by the large acreage he held circa 1850, 270 acres, she probably had money. Judging by the obvious ability shown by their descendants, she probably also had brains. He married in 1841 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds) when Bessie was only 19 years old. The deaths of George and Elizabeth (Bessie) are recorded in the Customs House Register, Dublin, "Elizabeth 27 Feb. 1864 farmers wife of Glenharry [Glannahary] Boris, Co. Carlow Joseph Kidd present at death. George Kidd 28 Aug. 1865, farmer widower, of Slyguff Boris Co. Carlow. Joseph Kidd son present at death".

1. Much interested in the family history, and to whom I owe many thanks.

2. Slyguff House is 11 miles south of Carlow on the road running through Leighlinbridge and Baganalstown.

Seventh Generation.

Joseph, who was their eldest son, was only 22 when his mother died, and only 23 when his father, George, died a year later. He inherited the Slyguff property, and also the care of eight younger brothers, who all subsequently had successful careers. It would be interesting to know more of this man. All I can recount from hearsay is that his wife's name was Elizabeth and the names of his children, (1) Anna Kidd, who went to the U.S.A. (2) Elizabeth Kidd, born 1880, (3) George Kidd, of Slyguff House, bachelor, who died in 1961, and who had carried on the farm, and lived with his two spinster sisters, Ammie and Sarah.

The other seven sons (I do not know their birth dates) were:

(2) George Kidd, who held a nearby farm, and, I was told, married a girl called Frances.[1] She had twins. One, Thomas James, carried on with the farm, and died in 1958.* The other, the Rev. Joseph Henry Kidd, did well at Trinity College, Dublin, a Gold Medallist in Mental and Moral Philosophy. He died in 1930, being the Hon. Canon and Proctor in Convocation, Diocese of St. Alban's, England. He was unmarried.

(3) Rev. Ralph Kidd, at one time of Bandon, Co. Cork, and later a missionary in Lagos, Nigeria. He had a son, Col. Gerald Kidd., who was killed in Hongkong, and a daughter, Frances, who was living in Kenya in 1959.

(4) Dr. Thomas Kidd, of Rathvilly, who had two sons, Henry and Percy. Henry married and lived in England, no issue. Percy also no issue, went to California.

(5) Dr. Henry Kidd, of Tullow. He married Elizabeth Malone, of Mount Lucas, Rathvilly. She was born 1855 and died 1927, aged 72. They had three daughters, Mabel, Constance and Norah. Mabel married an Army officer by name of Cantan, who became a Lt. Colonel and was awarded the C.M.G. He was in the D.C. Light Infantry, and was killed in 1916. Mabel Cantan had two sons,

1. This must be doubtful for an Annie Elizabeth, widow of Thomas James Kidd died at her son's residence Glenharry Bagenalstown Sept. 22 1972.#

* The farm was carried on by the son, Thomas Roland. There were two other sons, George Kidd and William Henry Kidd. These men now (1972) in their fifties or sixties.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – I don't understand this footnote; it all seems straightforward to me (and on his chart)

one now a retired Army Colonel, and the other Dr. R. F. Cantan, of Dublin. Constance married the Rector of Tullow, Rev. Jameson, and had a daughter who also married a parson, Rev. J. Nelson, of Staplestown, Co. Carlow. Norah married Philip Pallin of Curragh House.

(6) John Kidd. This man remained a farmer. Married a Roman Catholic and became one. He had a son, Ralph.+

(7) William Kidd, also a farmer "of Glenharry". Two daughters.

(8) Nathaniel Kidd (evidently running short of the usual names, Joseph, George, Thomas, William and John). A doctor, who went to Kansas, U.S.A. and had a son, Adair, also a doctor, but left no issue.

(9) Frederick Kidd. His birth date as given me by one of his daughters was 1864. This was the year his mother died aged 42. Married at 19 she had had 9 sons, and as I was informed 2 daughters. Frederick became a very well known Veterinary Surgeon. He had three children, Irene, Edith and Victor, all living in 1959. Victor Frederick Kidd, late Provincial Bank, Fermoy, died 24 Aug. 1972.

So ends this account of the Slyguff branch of the Raheen Ballyrankin line.

+ Two Ralphs in this family. It is a recurrence of an unusual name. George Kidd, the first of Slyguff had an Aunt Eleanor who married the John Kidd of Knocknagee, as we have seen. This John of the Corbally line had an uncle Ralph Kidd who was killed at the battle of Castlecomer 1798, and his grandfather was also a Ralph.

Ballyrankin, Kilrush & Raheen Kidds

Gen IV

George Kidd 1728-1812
m.(i) Judith Dockrell 1753
m. (ii) name unknown 1766
Death Carnew Reg. & Newtownbarry Stone
"late of Ballynastraw", of Raheen, Parish of Kilrush

Gen V

Seven daughters
See chart of first
five generations

Joseph Kidd 1768-1848
mar. possibly Deborah Hoskins 1794
'The Tithe Commissioner'
Tithe on lands in Raheen & Ballyrankin. Will, Tombstone Kilrush

George Kidd 1778-1813
of Ballyellis
mar. Elizabeth Staples 1806
3 children Margaret, John, Joseph
b. 1808, 1810, 1813

Gen VI

3 possibles
Joseph Kidd
m. Elizabeth Warren
1836

Elizabeth Kidd
m. William Spencer
1827

Francis Kidd
m. John Smyth
1820

John Kidd 1805-1883
mar. Margaret Plummer 1836
b.1810-d.1894 at Ballyrankin
lands in Ballyrankin & Ballyboy

a possible
Thomas Kidd, laborer
mar. Susan & bapt. child
Margaret, Clonegall 1839

George Kidd 1807-1865
of Slyguff, Co. Carlow (276 acres)
mar. Bessie Burgess 1841
b.1822-d.1864
see separate chart

Gen VII

Joseph Kidd
1842-1912
mar. Mary Ann Goff
in same grave at Kilrush
as Wiliam Plummer
of Ballyrankin d.1866

see separate chart
at back

William Kidd
1843-1897
buried at Gorey
also wife Jane
1838-1923

3 daughters
(i) Elizabeth of Raheen
m. Joseph Seabrook 1870
(ii) Mary of Ballyrankin
m. William Collier of Carlow 1872
(iii) Margaret of Ballyrankin
m. James Wilson 1874

Thomas Kidd 1852-1919
b. at Raheen, d. at Ballyrankin
mar. Elizabeth Wellwood 1899
d.1951 aged 72. Infant son Thomas
d. 1913 in same grave

John (Jack) Kidd
b.1840#.
went to Australia
as a bachelor

George Kidd
of Raheen
m. Ann Leviston 1874
went to Limerick but children
bapt. at Kilrush:
Mary (b. 1879); Elizabeth (b. 1881); Joseph Robert (b.1883);
Thomas Henry (b. 1885); Susan Jane (b.1887);
?others b. later in Limerick?

Gen VIII

Margaret Kidd
b. 1900, widow in 1963
m. Hunt, an R.C.

2 girls & a boy

Elizabeth Kidd
b. 1902, d.
m. Dempsey, an R.C.

2 boys, 1 died

Susan Kidd
b. 1916
m. John Shiel

2 boys & a girl

John Kidd
1905-1971
m. Caroline Fenton

Mary Ann
(Mollie) Kidd
b. 1907

Thomas
Kidd
b. 1912
d. young

William Kidd 1909-
m. Eleanor Margaret Pierce
d.1968

William Thomas Kidd
and 2 daughters
Mary Elizabeth & Margaret Ann

Gen IX

Thomas C.P. Kidd
m.

John
Hungerford
Kidd

Mary
Elizabeth
Daphne
Kidd

Carolyn
Joyce
Kidd

William
Victor
Kidd
m.

Gordon
Kidd
m.

Gen X

Ian Kidd
b. 1964

Brian Kidd
b. 1964

#FK's hand-drawn chart has Jack b. 1855c;
text p.24 has 1840

Slyguff Branch of Ballyrankin Kidds

The 9 sons of George Kidd and Bessie Burgess & some of their descendants

Gen VI — *Gen VII*

(i) **Joseph Kidd** of Slyguff
m. Elizabeth b. 1842
→ (a) **George Richard K.** of Slyguff House, bachelor, d. 1961; (b) **Elizabeth K.** b. 1880, eldest, m. Tawnley; (c) **Anna K.** to USA; (d & e) **Ammie & Sarah K.** spinsters; lived with George

(ii) **George Kidd**
farmer of Glannahary
nr. Bagenalstown
m. Frances
→ (a) Rev. **Joseph Henry K.** b. 1877; d. 1930, gold medalist Trin. Col. Dublin, Hon. Canon, St. Albans; (b) **Thomas James K.** (twins) b. 1877, d. 1958, widow Annie Elizabeth, d. 1972

Gen VIII — (a) **Thomas Roland K.** of Glannahary; (b) **George K.**; (c) **William Henry K.** m. Edith Corrigan 1944

Gen IX — 3 sons

(iii) Rev. **Ralph Kidd**
of Bandon
& mission in Lagos
→ (a) Col. **Gerald K.** killed in Hong Kong; (b) **Frances K.** living in Kenya in 1959

(iv) Dr. **Thomas Kidd**
of Rathvilly
→ (a) **Henry K.** m., living in England, no issue; (b) **Percy K.** California, no issue

(v) Dr. **Henry Kidd**
of Tullow
m. Elizabeth Malone
of Mt Lucas Rathvilly
(1855-1927)
→ (a) **Mabel K.** of Tullow Lodge, m. Cantan, Lt. Col. DCLI, killed 1916 CMG; (b) **Constance K.** m. Rev. Jameson of Tullow; (c) **Norah K.** m. Philip Pallin of Curragh

Gen VIII — Col. **Cantan**; Dr. **R.F. Cantan** Sandy Cove, Dublin in 1959; 'Rita' Jameson m. Rev. T. Nelson at Staplestown, Co. Carlow in 1959

(vi) **John Kidd**
farmer in Kilcruit
became R.C.
→ **Ralph Kidd** 2 sons

(vii) **William Kidd**
farmer of Glannahary
→ 2 daughters

(viii) Dr. **Nathaniel Kidd**
Dr. in Kansas
→ Dr. **Adair Kidd** no issue

(ix) **Frederick Kidd**
veterinary surgeon
b 1864
→ (a) **Sydney K.** d. WW1; (a) **Irene K.** spinster, my correspondent; (c) **Edith K.** spinster, d. 1969; (d) **Victor K.** bachelor, d. 1972

Note: Glenharry of FK's hand-drawn chart changed to Glannahary; empty b. and d. notations omitted

Slyguff Branch of Ballyrankin Kidds (cont.)

Children of Joseph Kidd and Mary Ann Goff
& certain grandchildren and greatgrandchildren
Generations viii, ix, x

(i) **Margaret** 1874-86 of Coolbawn, Kilrush Reg.

(ii) **Jane** 1876-79 of Coolbawn, C.H. Register “child of a gamekeeper”
Mr. Deacon (present) at death

(iii) **Bartholomew** “Battie” 1877-1958
m., lived in Bridgend
son Joseph Geronwy Kidd, won MC in Burma, chemist at Glaxo,
children 2 boys & a girl

(iv) **Joseph William** 1879-1963
called ‘Willie’ went to Co. Monaghan -- a son now in Rhodesia

(v) **George** 1881-
to south of England, poultry farmer

(vi) **Thomas** 1884-
m. Godkin, went to Canada
2 daughters

(vii) **Joseph** 1886-1953 of Monart West
bachelor, lived with sister Mrs Margaret Deacon

(viii) **Edward** 1888-1940c
lived in Glasgow, widow moved to Edinburgh
no issue

(ix) **Margaret** 1891-
Mrs. Deacon

Note: list reordered from FK’s hand-drawn version
to match birth dates
Also Bartholomew b. and d. dates changed to
match known E&W death index record

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

CHAPTER 3

The Ballisland Branch

I have suggested in Chapter 1 that this line originated in Wicklow-Wexford with a William Kidd (third generation) who married a Mary Loftus in 1698, and was living at Ballisland in 1728 with family of one son and two daughters, and that this son of unknown name (fourth generation) was the father of the Samuel Kidd of Ballisland of 1740-1812 of the tombstone in the Old Yew Tree graveyard* in Shillelagh (fifth generation). This is, of course, a guess on evidence of dates and locality. Against it is the fact that on my attributions there are no other Kidds who could be Samuel's brothers and sisters. He stands alone in the fifth generation in this line, and this seems unusual as we thus have no male collaterals, either for Samuel himself or his father of unknown name.

Sixth generation

I have records of the following children of Samuel Kidd 1740-1812

(1) William Amona@ Kidd (1780-1842), died aged 62, also of the Tombstone Samuel in the Old Yew Tree Graveyard of Shillelagh. In 1825 tithe records, we find William Kidd with 28 acres in

* "Erected by William Kidd in memory of his father Samuel Kidd of Ballisland, who departed this life 8 June 1812 aged 72 years. Also here lieth the body of George brother of the said William who died 27 Feb. 1828 aged 47 years. And also is interred the remains of said William Kidd who died 9 July 1842 aged 60 years". There is also a record of George Kidd's death Feb. 1828 in the Parish Register of Clonegall Church. Here he is called George Amona Kidd. Apparently his brother William also used this name, Amona, for we find in the register of baptism in Carnew Church, 7.11.1825, John A. of William A. and Anne Kidd"[+].

+There are two possibles on dates as brothers of Samuel of Ballisland. These are
(1) John Kidd of Kilrush 1737-1831, thought more likely to be eldest child of Thomas Kidd of Coolroe who married Hannah Clark in 1736.
(2) William Kidd of Cashel, who married a Mary and baptised a son Thomas at St. John's Cathedral Cashel Co. Tipperary in 1775, but he has seemed to me more likely to belong to the Corbally and Castlecomer branch on grounds of locality. *[#]This man, however, I now think from recent evidence to belong to the Athlone Kidds, a son of the curious Sackville Kidd.*

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - handwritten additions to the typescript by Franklin Kidd are shown in italic font

@[note added by WSF Kidd] – there is a townland Ballinamona 5½ miles SE of Ballyellis, about 2 miles NE of Camolin, and near the old Tombe church site; perhaps some unknown link to this place? There is also another of the same name near Ballycanew, about 5 miles E of Camolin.

Townland of lower Ballingate, Parish of Carnew. In Custom House Register of Deaths, Ann Kidd died 1870 aged 85 (Born 1785) of Ballingate Shillelagh, widow of a farmer, witness Benjamin Rathwell, her son-in-law (see below).

(2) Samuel Kidd, 1785 c - farmer of Ballingate. This comes from the Customs House registration of the marriage of his son Robert Kidd in 1849, which is also recorded in Carnew Register, where we are told that Robert and his wife were both aged 45. Robert, also, is a farmer of Ballingate. His wife's maiden name was Ann Dowde of Money, born 1804. We can only guess the date of Samuel's birth 1780-90. It is curious that no other children of this Samuel except Robert are found. It looks as if there is a gap here to be filled.

(3) Joseph Kidd, 1780 c - A Joseph Kidd paid tithe on 3 acres in Townland of Coolkenne in the Parish Aghowle in 1825. These places are close by Shillelagh. No other evidence.

(4) George Amona Kidd, (1781-l828). Again of the stone in the Old Yew Tree Graveyard at Shillelagh. No record of his ever being married.*

Here I bring in two Kidds not so far satisfactorily placed with any branch but born circa 1780. First a Christopher Kidd who married Ann Atkin in 1809. Secondly William Thomas Kidd who married Frances McCormick also in 1809, Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds. This is the only case out of some fifty records prior to 1845 in which two christian names are used. It rather suggests the presence of two William Kidds in the same neighbourhood.

Seventh Generation

Let us first dispose of Robert, Samuel's son. He married late a woman in her forties and may be presumed to have left no issue. That leaves us then with the children of William 'Amona' Kidd (1780-1842) and his wife Ann of whom there are nine.

* A woman who could have been George's wife is an Ann Kidd who, as recorded in the Customs House register, died in April 1867 aged 80 (born 1787) of Money, widow of a farmer. This is almost certainly the Ann Kidd who is recorded in Griffiths valuation 1850 as having one acre at Money. Money is not far from Askamore. A slight connexion might be found in the fact Robert, Samuel's son's wife was a Miss Dowde of Money born 1804. Robert might have got to know her while visiting his uncle's widow at Money. *On the other hand when we come to chapter 5, the Askamore branch, I find reasons that she may have been the widow of the Benjamin Kidd, farmer, whom my elusive grandfather claimed as his father in his marriage registration.*

(1) Catherine Kidd, b. 1808 or 9. She is recorded in Carnew Register, as baptised by William and Anne Kidd on 16th of November, 1809, and in the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds there is a marriage of Catherine Kidd to James Rock in 1837.

(2) Elizabeth Kidd, born 1809 or 10. There is recorded in the Custom's House Register, Dublin, the death of an Elizabeth Kidd in 1867 aged 57 on 26th of April. Thomas Motherwell was witness of death and Elizabeth is described as a farmers daughter of Ballingate, Shillelagh. If the age is correct, she must have been born in 1809 or early 1810. It seems extremely likely that she was the second child of William and Anne: but if so either the dates are questionable or the first child Catherine was not baptised till a year or so after birth.

There now follows a curious and unexplained gap of ten or so years before the next child of which I have record -

(3) Samuel Kidd, 1821-1855. His death and burial are recorded in the Clonegall Register, born 1821 buried 17 Nov, 1855, aged 34 of Drummin. His marriage to a widow Elizabeth Dixon nee Griffin in 1853 two years before he died is in the Customs House Register where he is described as a farmer of Ballingate and his father is given as William Kidd farmer. The witnesses were John Griffin and a George Kidd (see below) undoubtedly his brother.

Before going on to the other six children of William 'Amona' Kidd, it is convenient to deal with Samuel's descendants. He had only the one child (8th generation) name William Kidd (1854-1931). This William Kidd married Sarah Jane Blake of Preban 13 September 1893 (Preban and Moyne Parish Register). He is described as of Drummine Clonegall. His father's name is entered as Samuel and her father as William Blake. In the same Register we find Sarah Jane Kidd buried 24 May, 1924.

Sarah and William Kidd had two sons that I know of (9th generation), one named Samuel again (grandfather's name), the other William Blake, his mother's surname and his father's christian name. Samuel's marriage is in the Preban and Moyne register "Samuel William Kidd and Elizabeth Edith Boyd of Drummen 4th Jan. 1922" (or query 32). I do not know whether they had any children.

William Blake Kidd, I have known by correspondence from about 1959 when he was at the Moyne Post Office and I owe the following information dated 1960 about his children, six boys and four girls, and grandchildren (10th and 11th generations) to him. He married

Annie J. Dowse in 1928.

(i) Sylvia Sara Margaret born #xx.xx.1930, married Gordon Brickaden, one son.

(ii) William Golding Joseph born xx.xx.1931, married 1960 Polly Moore of Co. Cavern and is now living in Dublin (1970).

(iii) Dorothy Ann born xx.xx.1934, married in 1954, four sons living in Co. Kildare.

(iv) George Samuel born xx.xx.1935, about to be married and live in Ballinglen.

(v) Joseph John born xx.xx.1937, on the farm at Ballinglen.

(vi) Edward James Samuel born xx.xx.1941, at sea.

(vii) Wallace Blake, born xx.xx.1944 on the farm.

(viii) Eva Gertrude born xx.xx.1945, at school in Dublin.

(ix) Margaret born xx.xx.1948, at school in Moyne.

(x) David Robin born xx.xx.1949 at school in Moyne.

This is the sort of family my grandfather the Constable in Royal Irish Constabulary had at Killaloe Co. Clare a couple of generations earlier.

I return now to continue with the children (seventh generation) of William 'Amona' and Anne Kidd.

(4) Sarah Kidd, baptized by William and Anne Kidd 6 July, 1823 (Carnew Register.) Nothing more known of her.

(5) William Kidd, 1824 - of Ballingate 1824-1888, died aged 64 (Carnew Register): married Eliza Levingstone 25 June 1861 (Kilrush Register). Leased 63 acres (Griffiths valuations) in Townland of Lower Ballingate, in Parish of Carnew 1850. His wife died in 1907 aged 79, so born 1828, and 33 years old when she married.

William and Eliza had five children (eighth generation), whose baptisms are recorded in Carnew (eighth generation) all of Ballingate: (see later 8th and 9th generations).

(i) Samuel 3.5.1863, (ii) William 28.5.1865, (iii) Anne 16.12.1866, (iv) George 10.6.l869 (died young) (v) George 23.7.1870.

#[note added by William Kidd] – birth dates in years later than 1929 have been redacted in this text-version pdf; see the image-version jpg or pdf to find this information.

Again I will insert here what I know of their descendants. The first of the above, Samuel, we know his wife's name was Margaret (Ebbs?) and that they baptised four children between 1900 and 1904 *Carnew Reg.* stating themselves to be of *Umrygar* in the case of the first two and last and of Tombrean (a next door Townland) in the case of the third. Their names were Lydia 3.4.1900, Elizabeth 1.10.1901, William Thomas 11.3.1903, and Thomas 28.4.1904. (9th generation). [Remainder of para lined through and noted *Insert section on p 36*]
The two names William Thomas & Thomas are rather confusing. Thomas apparently bought Ballisland House & Farm in 1920 & is still (1972) living there. His wife was a Miss Fenner & he has offspring, 2 girls and a son Allen. William Thomas, or just William, now dead, married Miss Susan Martha Ebbs of Gorey in 1935 (Gorey & Kilnahue Reg), baptised three children Kilpipe Register 1936, 1939, 1943 (No names given), but I have been told recently three girls Phyllis Elizabeth & Dorothy all now married. William T. was a farmer of Barnadown.

The second, William, lived at Hillbrook 1865-1924 (Carnew Register) married M. E. Murphy in 1903 being then a farmer of Carnew Parish (Clonegall Register). His widow Mary Emily died in 1903[#]. A son of theirs named Horace of Hillbrook House, Tinahely died in 1960 and was buried at Carnew.

The third, Anne Kidd married a James Porter and, the fourth George Kidd had no issue.

Once more we return now to the children (7th generation) of William 'Amona' Kidd 1780-1842 (6th generation.) The remaining four were as follows -

(6) John A. Kidd, baptised by William A. Kidd and Anne Kidd, Carnew Register 17.11.1825. It seems certain that the 'A' stands for 'Amona'. Could 'Amona' possibly be a faulty transcription of 'Antony'. Nothing further emerges about this man so far.

(7) Jane Kidd of Ballingate, daughter of William Kidd, farmer, married Benjamin Rathwell in 1850, Carnew Register and Customs House Register. William Kidd witness.

(8) Anne Kidd of Ballingate married William Cooper of Aghowle 1863, Customs House Register, witness George Kidd. It will be recalled that Anne had an uncle Joseph with land at Aghowle.

(9) George Kidd of Camolin, schoolmaster 1827-1890, aged 63, Carnew Register. I have a fairly full record of this man and his descendants mainly from one of his grandsons, the Reverend George Frederick Kidd. George Kidd was married at Ardamine Church near Gorey 14 September 1859 to Ann Butler of Cronyhorn Carnew parish, described "at present residing in Courtown." He was 32 years and almost certainly by then a

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - the death date for Mary Emily in the typescript must be an error (the marriage date is correct based on the Ireland Civil Registration Marriages index record q1 1903); if widow, after 1924 anyway. As no Civil Registration Death index found, probably after 1959; perhaps 1963?)

schoolmaster at Camolin. He and his descendants have been spoken of as the Camolin Kidds, and he is described as of Camolin in the burial register at Carnew. Camolin is about half way between Ferns and Gorey on the main north south road. His wife survived him by 20 years, and died 18 September 1910 aged 75. *Anna Kidd of Camolin buried 1910 Carnew Register.* There is a stone commemorating them both in Carnew Churchyard. One more thing, in 1850 (Griffith's valuations) he held 9 acres at Ballard, Parish of Carnew. Ballard is at Shillelagh. George and Anne had 8 children (eighth generation).

George Kidd of Camolin' s eight children (eighth generation)

(1) Sarah Catherine Kidd (combining the names of two of her aunts) baptised 1860 at Preban Moyne died 1919* Married Samuel Jordan, St. John's Church, Limerick, 3 July 1893. Two girls, (9th generation) Ruby May and Sarah Catherine, both of whom died fairly young, one the year before her mother died, and the other the same year as her mother died.

(2) William Kidd, born 1862 (Preban and Moyne Register). Emigrated to U.S.A. Two girls and a boy (ninth generation) named Edwin, unmarried, and by now probably an old man.

(3) Thomas Butler Kidd 1864-1917#, baptised Preban and Moyne Register, burial Carnew Register 18 July 1917# and there described as of Dalkey and as 53 years of age. Evidently a man in some trade or profession.

(4) Anna Maria Kidd "Annie", Baptised 1865 Tombe Register. Tombe is near Camolin. *Married a Mr Holcroft.*

(5) "Bessie" (Elizabeth) Hester Kidd. Baptised. 1866 Tombe Register. Died 1925. (Carnew Register) and lived and taught at Camolin.

(6) George Kidd, born 1868. Baptised Tombe. Died 1928. Carried on trade as a Gentleman's outfitter in Dublin. Had two sons (ninth generation). (a) Rev. Harold Kidd. In 1957 at Moyne and Preban Parishes. In 1959 at Caversham Vicarage, Leyburn, Yorkshire. Two boys and two girls, (tenth generation). (b) Walter H. P. Kidd born 1903 and married Hilda, date?

(7) Margaret, baptised at Tombe.

* I cannot trace origin of this date.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – the Irish Civil Registration death index records q3 1917, age 53; I think both of the year dates in the typescript (1919 at the first mark, 1916 at the second) have been corrupted in transcription from 1917.

(8) Samuel, baptised at Tombe, died 1948. He lived in Limerick, and died in Dublin, and is buried at St. George's Cemetery (now disused). He married Elizabeth Sproule in Limerick. Samuel had two sons and a daughter (9th generation) all baptised in Trinity Church, Limerick. What was his trade or profession?

(a) The eldest son, George Frederick Kidd, born 1903, entered the Church, and was 14 years as a missionary in Kenya. He married (?) and had a son Brian Kidd, an engineer, and a daughter, Bridget, a teacher (10th generation). When I first corresponded with him he was at Milisle, Co. Down, but then came to England to the living at Collingbourne, Wilts., and is now retired and living at 17 The Waldrons, Thornford, Sherborne, Dorset.

To insert on p34
The two names William Thomas & Thomas are rather confusing. Thomas apparently bought Ballisland House & Farm in 1920 & is still (1972) living there. His wife was a Miss Fenner & he has offspring, 2 girls and a son Allen. William Thomas, or just William, now dead, married Miss Susan Martha Ebbs of Gorey in 1935 (Gorey & Kilnahue Reg), baptised three children Kilpipe Register 1936, 1939, 1943 (No names given), but I have been told recently three girls Phyllis Elizabeth & Dorothy all now married. William T. was a farmer of Barnadown.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 3

BY REV. ERIC KIDD

George Kidd Schoolmaster of Camolin died 1890. Some notes on his descendants.

1. Sarah Catherine m. Samuel Jordan, as in your note. They had two girls. One died in infancy, I believe. The other, Ruby, had a civil Service job in London and died there because of First War bombings. Also there were two sons, Leslie, a doctor, who died in Devonshire, and Aubrey, a Civil Engineer who worked in Malaya, but died in England since the last War. Aubrey had a daughter who survived him, but I know nothing about the wives, or other children - if any.

2. William emigrated to U.S.A. There he married Alicia Sproule, formerly of Limerick, elder sister of my mother. They had two daughters, Caroline and Willa, each married and had children, but each died several years ago. William and Alicia also had one son Edwin, a bachelor, who died in 1968.

3. Thomas Butler, who lived and worked in Limerick, working with J. N Russell & Sons, Flour Millers, later absorbed by Ranks. He was ill for about a year before he died. He married Rebecca Pinions, also of Camolin. No children.

4. Anna Maria, a Teacher. Married late, as his second wife, Samuel Hobcroft. She had no children. She died in 1955 aged 90. (The Ann Kidd you mention as buried in 1910 would be her mother).

5. Bessie, your entry is correct, I believe.

6. George, married Eva Phillips in St. George's Dublin, in 1897. He died 28.5.1928. Issue - daughter Aileen, and G. Harold, born 1901, and Walter H.P. born 1903. (I do not know Aileen's subsequent history, nor whether dead or alive).

(a) George Harold married Ruth Tabuteau (Huguenot name) in Dublin 20.1.37. (He is the Revd. G. H. Kidd. of Caverham Vicarage, Yorks). Issue – Edward H.L. born [#]xx.xx.38; E. Pamela R. born xx.xx.41; Rosemary H.R. born xx.xx.43, and David R.P. born xx.xx.48. Rosemary is married, with one boy and one girl. David too is married, lives in Harrogate, with one girl and one boy.

(b) Walter H.P. married Hilda Hobcroft (daughter of Samuel Hobcroft who married Anna Maria - 4 above) 15.9.30. Walter died 4.3.61. Issue - Reginald J.G. born xx.xx.37 and. Dorothy E. born xx.xx.39. Reginald married Dorothy J. Clark 27.5.61. They have one daughter Gillian M., born xx.xx.62, and two sons - David J.G. born xx.xx.64, and Andrew J. born xx.xx.65. Dorothy E. married Desmond P. Taylor in July 1964 or 1965 - one son Russell Ian, born xx.xx.69.

#[note added by William Kidd] – birth dates in years later than 1929 have been redacted in this text-version pdf; see the image-version pdf to find this information.

7. Samuel born c. 1870. Married in 1902 in Limerick, Elizabeth Sproule. She was a younger sister of Alicia Sproule who had married William (no. 2 above) in New York. Therefore two brothers married two sisters. Samuel (my father) was an accountant and manager with J. N. Russell & Sons (see 3 above). Their children:

(a) George F. (Eric) born 16.11.03. Married Margaret L. Panter in Uganda 27.4.33. Issue:- Bridget M.E. born in Uganda xx.xx.34, and E. Brian S. born xx.xx.35 in England. Bridget is not married (so far). Brian married Elspeth Kelloch 23.4.66. They have two daughters - Sarah born xx.xx.68 and Christina born xx.xx.70.

(b) Kathleen E. born 31.5.06. Married T.H.P. (Maurice) Bayly in Limerick 17.4.31. They have Helen (unmarried) born xx.xx.32, and son Niall (unmarried) born xx.xx.36. He is a curate in Belfast.

(c) S. Ernest born 5.10.09. Married Madge Pindar (war widow) 8.4.53. Step-children only. He has retired from the Motor Industry in Birmingham and. now lives in Swanage, Dorset.

8. Margaret (Maggie). The youngest, I believe. She housekept for sister Bessie. She died c. 1927.

Hilda Kidd and Harold Kidd have helped with these facts.

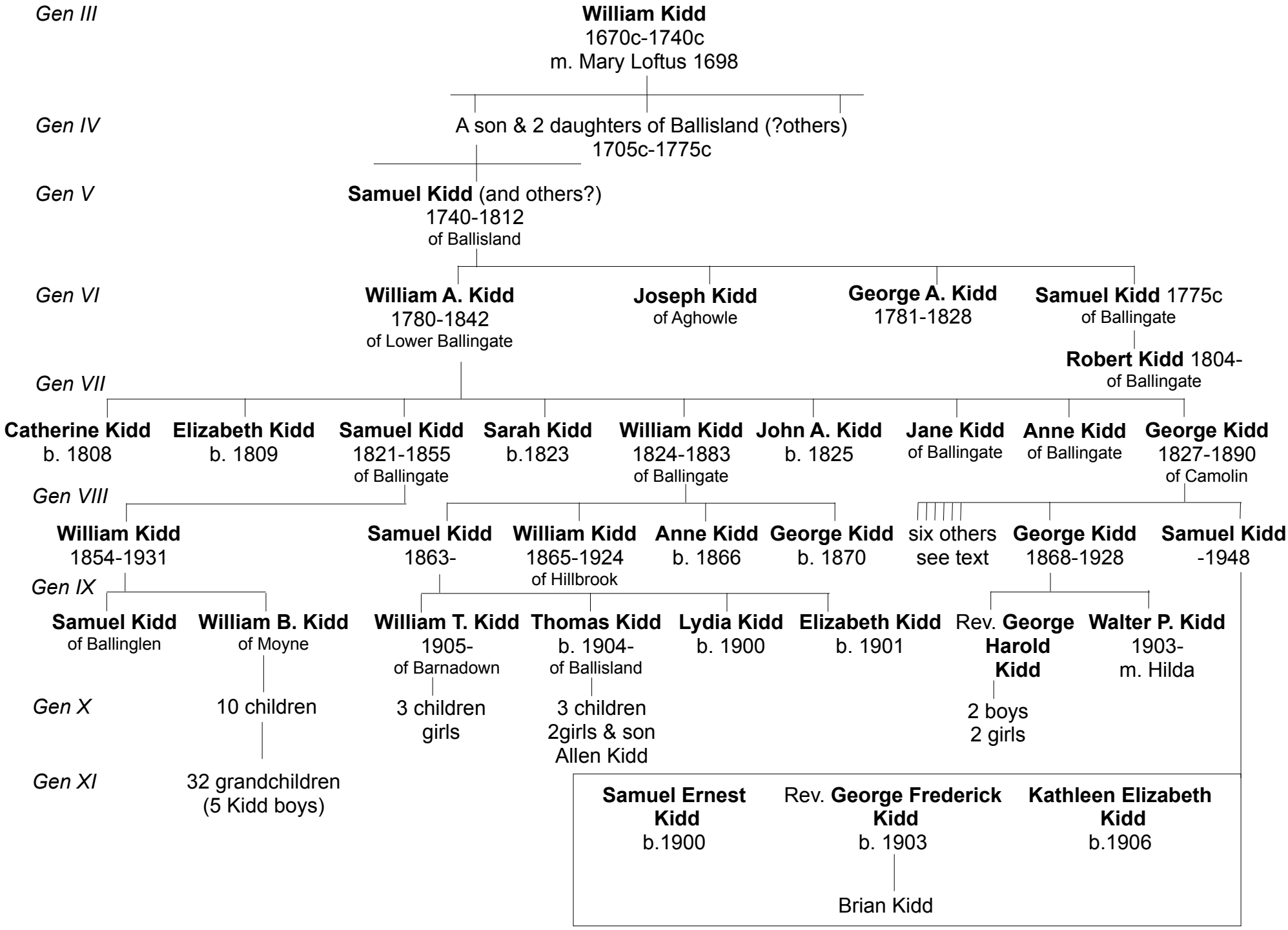
Other data - A boyhood friend Jack Warren, a farmer, living in Camolin says:

(1) There were two churches in what is now Camolin Parish. One near Craneford, (as he writes it) called Rossnanogue, and Toombe, about 1½ miles from Camolin on the main Gorey road. Camolin Church was built in 1797 and replaced the two old Churches, which were thatched.

(2) About 40 years ago there were two or three headstones in Kilcomb Graveyard (he saw them there - his last visit), but now he is told there is nothing there but briars. (c.f. your last paragraph, Part II and p. 11 - The Dublin and Southern Kidds).

3. Ballisland is still the home of Tom Kidd. It is a little off the main road between Carnew and Shillelagh.

The Ballisland Branch outline



THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

CHAPTER 4 & 2 APPENDICES

The Cranemore branch

Evidence from various sources had pointed clearly to Joseph Kidd, born 1765, died 1839, aged 74, Aghade Register, as being an early progenitor of this line. The dates indicate he was of fifth generation. I could not fill the gap back to the first three generations for a long time.

This Joseph Kidd paid Tithe on 42 acres at Cranemore in 1825. The Church near Cranemore is Kildavin Church. These places are in Co. Carlow, about 2 miles west of Clonegall, which is close to the junction of the Wicklow Wexford Carlow County borders. Joseph's burial 1839 is in the Register of Aghade Kilbride about 3 miles to the north, and he is there described as of Kildreenagh.

Later, his son John (sixth generation 1802-1876 Customs House Register) occupied Kildreenagh. Kildreenagh is some eight miles away to the west near Bagenalstown and Leighlinbridge. John also was of Cranemore when young, presumably before his father went to Kildreenagh. John was subsequently evicted from Kildreenagh, and went to Ballywilliam, a long way south near New Ross. In 1850 Griffiths valuations shew him there with 93 acres, and he died there. (Customs House Register). In 1850 there is no record in Griffiths valuations of a Kidd occupying the Cranemore holding. However, after John's death (his dates are 1802-1876 and he died aged 74 as did his father Joseph) his eldest son William, who married a New Ross girl in 1871, returned to Cranemore, where his family are to this day.

But before I go more fully into Joseph's descendants, I can now, from quite recent information, make a good guess at the two previous missing generations, the fourth and fifth. It will be as well to keep the pedigree chart before one.

The story hinges first on the finding in the Ferns Marriage Licences of a George Kidd marrying a Judith Dockrell in 1753. Now, Judith is not a common name, and it so happens that our Joseph of Cranemore called one of his daughters Judith. Then there is another coincidence in the dates of the three Kidds, William, George and Judith of the Carnew Churchyard Stone already quoted in chapter I, William born 1753, George 1760, Judith 1762.# I had been unable to fit these in before, but now they fit together with Joseph well into being children of George Kidd and Judith Dockrell, married 1753. There are two others, an Alice and a Thomas Kidd who could also on dates have been Judith Dockrell' s children. These I deal with in Appendix I to this chapter.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - the typescript has a line and footnote mark here, but no note following this mark; also, the date for Judith's birth in the typescript -1763- corrected to 1762 here; see gravestone inscription Ch. 1, p. 9); a previous draft of this page in Franklin Kidd's archive shows no footnote mark for this sentence.

This gives us then:

George Kidd 4th generation marries Judith Dockerell 1753,
William Kidd 5th generation born 1753, of Carnew Stone died 1829,
George Kidd 5th generation born 1760, of Carnew Stone died 1825,
Judith Kidd 5th generation born 1762% of Carnew Stone died 1867,
Joseph Kidd 5th generation born 1765 of Cranemore died 1839,

and the two other possibles Alice & Thomas dealt with in Appendix I to this Chapter.

Now the single stone in Carnew commemorating William, George and Judith together suggests that they were 2 bachelor brothers and a sister who had lived together, or closely associated while all three were alive. George, who died first, is described as late of Ballynastraw on the Stone, and in the Carnew Register as of Moyacombe Parish, i.e., the parish in which are Ballynastraw House and cottage.

We have seen from a deed dated 1824%%, a year before George' death, that the three were practically given Ballynastraw lands (which had apparently been in the hands of a certain James Rainsford* since 1775) by a William Seabrooke. The older George 4th generation had died in 1812.

On dates then one could quite well assume, and this is my present view, that Judith, nee Dockrell, died 1765 (George, her husband, being then 37), and that George then married again, and had the large family I have already dealt with as the Ballyrankin Raheen branch, and that it was in 1775 that be left his Ballynastraw lands, which were acquired by James Rainsford. He moved to Raheen in Kilrush parish. We can only guess what happened to Judith, nee Dockrell's children after George's second marriage. I sense there was friction in the family, and that they lived with their mother Judith's people, and that Joseph when he reached manhood eventually came to hold the Cranemore lands and house, which may have been in Judith Dockrell's family.

In 1947, in connexion with an intestacy of a Louisa Loughman, daughter of Ann Loughman, nee Kidd, and in answer to an advertisement that appeared in the Irish Independent 3rd February of that year, a number of Kidds submitted statements with regard to their descent. These were based not on documentation but on the writer's memory of what he or she knew from hearsay about the past history of their family for three or four generations, i.e., to grand-parents or great-grand-parents. Thcse statements as far as they apply to the Cranemore Kidds are to some extent confused and contradictory when they venture further back than grand-parents (6th generation), that is,

*I have been told that Ballynastraw House is now called Rainsford.

in the case of the two generations before John Kidd of Cranemore 1802-1876 already referred to above. One of these* says he does not know his great-grandfather' s name. The other+ makes the interesting statement that her great-grandfather was George Kidd who married twice, and that her line was descended from the first wife and that her grandfather's name was Joseph. Elsewhere this person shows clearly that she knows her grandfather's name was John, so it is clear that what she was intending in the statement underlined, is that her great-great-grandfather was George, and her great-grandfather was Joseph, and that her line is descended from George' s first wife. This seems good confirmatory evidence of the view I now hold as set out above.

From several sources it is clear that Joseph of Cranemore 1765-1839 also married twice, which no doubt has resulted in some of the confusion. For example, the tradition from one source says the children of the first marriage naming them as George and Thomas were "born and bred at Cranemore". It appears likely that Joseph' s first wife was a Deborah Hoskins. A Joseph Kidd married a Deborah Hoskins in 1794 (Ferns Ossory, Leighlin M.L.B.s) #*The George is identifiable, as we shall see, with a George Kidd of Ullard born 1794 died 1853 aged 59 (Aghade Register)*. (Ullard is only about two miles from Cranemore). The other tradition from another branch of the family today is that an ancestor unknown married twice, and that nothing now was known about the other family or what happened to them. This tradition, I now take it, applies to George 1728-1812 who married first, Judith Dockerell, and later another wife (name unknown) and so gave rise to the two lines (1) the Cranemore Kidds and (2) the Ballyrankin Raheen, Kilrush Kidds. Joseph's second wife's surname was Collier.

With this introduction I can now proceed to set out Joseph of Cranemore's children (6th generation):

Children of lst wife, Deborah Hoskins

(1) George Kidd of Ullard 1794-1853, aged 59, Aghade Register. He could possibly be the George Kidd of old Leighlinbridge who married Jane and had a daughter Eliza baptised 1821 (Mot[h]el Register). The death of a Jane Kidd is also in the Aghade Register "Jane Kidd of Cranemore buried 9 December 1836 aged 66 (born 1770)". If this is the same Jane, it means that the child baptised in 1821 must have been born when his mother was approaching 50, so it is more likely that this Jane Kidd (1770 - 1836) was originally the Miss Collier, Joseph of Cranemore's second wife and George Kidd of Ullard's mother-in-law. The date of George's birth makes it a plausible assumption that Joseph's first wife's name was Deborah Hoskins who

*John Kidd of Cranemore 1876 - 1956 (see chart)

+Harriet Ann Dyer nee Kidd first cousin of the above John Kidd (see chart).

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – this unlinked remark in the typescript about the distance of Ullard from Cranemore suggests that there is text missing; a previous draft of this page found in Franklin Kidd's archive shows the sentence marked in italics was omitted by the typist.

married a Joseph Kidd in 1794. (Ferns, Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). There was another George Kidd at this time. See App. II.

(2) Thomas Kidd. On evidence of the John Kidd of Cranemore (1876-1956) one of his grandfather John's (4 below) brothers (born and bred at Cranemore) and believed to be son of Joseph's first wife born 1796c. Could be the Thomas Kidd who married Jane Thorpe 1817 and baptised a daughter Marie Amelia at Carlow in 1820 (See Appendix I and Chart).

(3) Susan Kidd. She is the woman who, as I have suggested, married William Seabrooke in 1821. (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds & Clonegall Register) say, born 1798c., and probably daughter of first wife.

Children of second wife nee Collier#

(4) John Kidd, born 1802, died 1876, aged 74 years (Customs House Register) witness John Kidd, son, and then of Ballywilliam New Ross. He is the man dealt with above who was evicted from Kildreenagh after moving there from Cranemore. One tale that I heard was that he had a row with his landlord over felling trees. He married Ann Salter in 1833 (Ferns, Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds), and she survived him. His descendants are set out below, seventh generation and onwards.

(5) Catherine Kidd, born 1803c. This woman married a George Collier in 1828 (Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). Evidence is on dates coupled with the name of Collier.

(6) Abel Kidd, 1807-1878. (Customs House Register). I have corresponded with this man's grandson, also an Abel Kidd, whose evidence is precise. His grandfather Abel was the first to hold farm lands in Bohermore and Dunleckny Parishes, near Baganaldstown, and married an Ellen Corrigan in 1838. He did not remember his great-grandfather's name, but gave some of his great-uncles and aunts as George, Joseph, John, Judith. We have dealt above with George and John. Abel's descendants seventh generation and onwards are set out below.

(7) Joseph Kidd, of Newtownbarry, born 1811, died 1835, aged 24. Aghade Register.

(8) Judith Kidd, born 1815c. Married Abel Collier of Kildreenagh 1840. (Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). Note the name Collier again. Her descendents are set out below. The evidence is from one of them.

SEVENTH GENERATION AND ONWARDS. ***"Evicted" John's Line*** (1802-1876).

This line continues at Cranemore and also at Bally William, near New Ross. What I have to record is based on information from living

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – this heading appears above Susan Kidd in the typescript, but the position is inconsistent with the statement in her paragraph that she was probably a child of the first wife. The typescript shows evidence of the heading being typed before even the previous paragraph to this was completed (in other words, the typist was confused here by the manuscript), so I have moved the heading to be consistent with the text statement about Susan Kidd.

descendants of John Kidd.

(1) William, eldest son, returned to Cranemore, born 1839, died 1913. He married Elizabeth Thorpe 27 July 1871, John Kidd presumably his father, was a witness. Elizabeth is recorded as a baker's daughter of New Ross. He had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John again, succeeded to Cranemore, born 1876 died 1956, aged 80, married Margaret Lucas 1920. The other son's name was Joseph. One daughter was named Sarah, and the other's name I do not know. Sarah wrote in answer to the Intestacy advertisement in the Irish Independent in 1947. She said her great-grandfather Kidd (i.e. Joseph) had two sisters, and she thought three brothers, and that he lived at Cranemore. John (1876 - 1956) was succeeded at Cranemore by his son William who married Elwyn Browning in 1936#, and had two girls and a boy (1969).

(2,3,4,5) Next came four boys George, "Tom", "Joe", and Abel, not necessarily in this order, about which I have little to say. A great-nephew, the present William of Cranemore, says Joseph and Abel went to America. A great-niece says they were all unmarried, and some were in the employment of Pims & Todburn's of Dublin. I think Tom is probably the Thomas Kidd born 1841 and joined the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1859, stated in their records to be from the Wicklow Wexford borders. He was a cooper by trade. He died in hospital in 1863.

(6) John Kidd (same name as his father) born 1854. died 1939, aged 85, Templeludigan register. He continued at Ballywilliam, near New Ross, where his father went after the eviction. In 1899 he married a Welsh woman, and bought a farm in the Rower 1913 - 14. He had children, eighth generation, as follows:

(a) John William Kidd, Bachelor, born 1899, Templeludigan Register, and farmed at Ballywilliam.

(b) George Kidd had a farm called The Rower, died 1964 (Irish Times), second son of John Kidd Coole, The Rower.

(c) Albert Edward, died young, born 1902, died 1916, Templeludigan Register.

(d) Three daughters, baptisms all in Templeludigan Register, Harriet Ann born 1899, Kathleen born 1907, Ann Disney born 1911. Harriet Ann was one of those who wrote in connexion with the intestacy case, and later corresponded with me.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – this date probably incorrect (parents marriage 1920, confirmed by Irish Civil Reg. Marriage Index; son's marriage not found at this unlikely 1936 date, or later)

(7,8,9) Kate, who became a Mrs. Young; Annie about whom I know nothing, and Susan whose marriage to Edward Dalton is in the Templeludigan Register 1871 where she is described as daughter of John Kidd of Ballywilliam.

Abel's line

Abel was succeeded at Bohermore by John Kidd, who married Rebecca Ashmore (no dates) and had six other children#

(1) Joe, who died 1875 (C.H. Register) born 1839, so probably eldest, a railway official when he died.

(2) Abel,

(3) George,

(4) Kate,

(5) Eliza,

(6) Ann.

John in turn was followed by his son, another Abel 1880 -1963, there being again six other children, Joe, John, George, Ann, Elsie and Elizabeth. Finally I believe Abel's son, John again, is now at Bohermore, there being two brothers Victor and William and a sister, Kathleen.

Judith Kidd

She is the last of Joseph Kidd of Cranemore's children. Note the recurrence of the name Judith. She married Abel Collier of Kilreenagh [Kildreenagh] in 1840 (Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). On my one visit to Ireland about 1959 I met her great-grandson, the Rev. V. H. Boake (born 1916), then Vicar at Tinahely. This town, or village, has not so far been mentioned. It is not far from Shillelagh, and similarly placed on one of the roads crossing the Wicklow Mountains in a north easterly direction from the vale which the Ballisland branch inhabited. Judith and Abel Collier had three sons, John, William and Thomas Collier, and a daughter Ann who married John Scanlan of Kilreenagh. They had four sons, William, Edwin, John and Thomas Scanlan, and two daughters, Judith and Caroline (born 1882). Caroline married Harry Boake and the Rev. V. H. Boake was their son. So much then for the Cranemore, Kildavin and Bohermore Line.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – this sentence, and the listing (1-6) just below, could be ambiguous; I take it to mean Abel (of this sentence marked) had seven children, that is John, and the 6 listed below. The next sentence supports this with the statement in it "again six other children".

Cranemore & Bohermore Kidds

Generation

4th

George Kidd 1728-1812
m.(i) Judith Dockrell in 1753
m. (ii) name unknown 1766 [see Ballyrankin Kidds]

5th

William Kidd
1753 - 1829 (age 76)
of Ballynastraw

Judith Kidd
1756 - 1861
(age 105)

George Kidd
1760 - 1825
of Moyacombe
late of Ballynastraw

Alice Kidd (?)
1762? -
m. John Wilson 1785

Joseph Kidd 1765-1839
of Cranemore & Kildreenagh
m. (i) Deborah Hoskins 1794
m. (ii) nee Collier, probably Jane

6th

first wife

George Kidd
of Ullard
1794-1853

Thomas Kidd

Susan Kidd
b. 1798?
m. William Seabrook
in 1821

John Kidd 1802-1876
of Cranemore, Kildreenagh
& Ballywilliam
mar. Ann Salter 1833

second wife

Catherine Kidd
m. George Collier
in 1828

Abel Kidd
1807-1875
of Bohermore
mar. Ellen Corrigan 1838

Joseph Kidd
of Newtownbarry
1811-1835

Judith Kidd
b. 1815?
m. Abel Collier
of Kildreenagh
in 1840

7th

William Kidd
of Cranemore
1839 - 1913
m. Elizabeth
Thorpe 1871

- **George K.**
- **Tom K.**
- **Joe K.**
- **Abel K.**

John Kidd
1854-1939 (age 85)
of Ballywilliam
m. 1899 (Welsh person)
bought farm in The Rower 1913

- **Susan K.**
- **Kate K.**
- **Annie K.**

John Kidd
of Bohermore
m. Rebecca
Ashmore

- **Abel K.**
- **Joe K.** b. 1839
- **George K.**
- **Kate K.**
- **Eliza K.**
- **Ann K.**

Ann Collier
m. John Scanlan
of Kildreenagh

8th

John Kidd
of Cranemore
1876-1956
m. Margaret
Lucas

- **Sarah K.**
- **Joseph K.**
d. 1959

John Kidd
of Ballywilliam,
nr. New Ross
b. 1899,
bachelor

George Kidd
d. 1964
had The
Rower farm

- **Harriet Ann K.**
b. 1899, m. Dyer
- **Albert Edward K.**
b. 1902, d. y.
- **Kathleen K.**
b. 1907
- **Ann K.**, b. 1911
m. Disney

Abel Kidd
1880-1963
of Bohermore
m. Hannah
Gregg

- **Joe K.**
- **John K.**
- **George K.**
- **Ann K.**
- **Elsie K.**
- **Elizabeth K.**

Caroline Scanlan
b. 1882
m. Harry Boake

9th

William Kidd
of Cranemore
m. Evelyn
Brownrigg

- **Edward K.**
- **Betty K.**
m. Willie Brownrigg

John Kidd
of Bohermore

- **William K.**
- **Victor K.**
- **Kathleen K.**

Rev. H.V. Boake
b. 1916

10th

John William Kidd
b. 1969

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER 4. THE DUBLIN KIDDS.

1. Alice Kidd. She appears both in the Ferns M.L.B.s and the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. In the former she is spelt Kid, in the latter Kidd. Alice Kidd married John Wilson in 1785. We can reasonably give her a birthdate between William 1753 and George 1760. There is also the statement of one of Joseph's descendants that he had three brothers and two sisters (Intestacy papers of Ann Loughnan). On balance I am inclined to include her among the children of George and Judith Dockerell.

2. A Thomas Kidd, an all too common name with the Kidds, with his wife Bridget has a son James baptised in 1804, Tullow Parish register. Tullow on the main road north is near enough to Cranemore and Kildavin, about seven miles, and we could have a birthday for Thomas again between 1753-1760.*

A second Thomas Kidd appears in Carlow marrying there a Jane Thorpe in 1817 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). They had daughter Marie Amelia, Carlow Register in 1820. This second Thomas seems therefore to have a birth date 1785 - 1790, that is ten or more years before the James above, which would make it all the more likely that the elder Thomas, if he was father of both, was born between 1753 and 1760 and could thus qualify as one of Judith Dockrell' s sons 5th generation. And so I thought for a long time.

We can however follow this trail a little further. The name James is unusual among the Kidds and it is therefore probable that it is the same James, son of Thomas and Bridget who turns up in Griffith's Valuations 1850c. as holding five acres in the Parish of Tully, Townland of Rathbride near the town of Kildare. The jump to Kildare needs some explaining. It is 26 miles north from Tullow and 20 miles from Carlow and not along a main route. Moreover James is not alone near Kildare in 1850. There is also a William Kidd with one acre, Parish of Dunfierth, Townland Kilshanchoe, and a John Kidd with 119 acres in Parish of Ballybracken, Townland of Larch Hill, (who lets off the house to John Loughnan) On dates only, these two, William and John, could also have been sons of Thomas and Bridget, born say in the ten years or so interval between the other two sons, Thomas and James.

At this point my reasoning was thrown into confusion and completely off track by this odd fact recorded in Griffiths Valuations that John "let off the house to John Loughnan". I began going into the Intestacy Case of Louisa Loughnan already referred to in more detail.

* This marriage does not occur in the Ferns Ossory or Leighlin M.L.B.s and from what emerges later, I think took place in Dublin.

The Intestacy of Louisa Loughnan The Dublin branch

On the 3rd of February, 1947, an advertisement appeared in the Irish Independent asking for information about any children of brothers or sisters of an Annie Kidd believed formerly of Carlow, who died 9th May, 1865, aged 34, born 25.1.1831, wife of John Loughnan and who had brothers, George, John and Thomas. Several Kidds of the Cranemore branch and others sent in information about their descent and it was from some who did that I first heard about the case. One was able to give me the name of the solicitors, Hoey and Denning. On following this up, I found that Hoey and Dennings affairs had been taken over by Milward Jones, Mayne and Knapp, who were kind enough to let me see their files on this case. The information received from various Kidds was interesting and has been referred to earlier. Here I will now give ancestors and relatives of and other details relating to Ann Loughnan, nee Kidd, as established by these papers and their documentation as they afford grounds for thinking that the Thomas Kidd who with his wife Bridget baptised son James in 1804 was not a brother of Joseph of Cranemore as we have been thinking, but came from Dublin and was a grandson of James Kidd, "The Silk Weaver of Dublin".

First in the intestacy papers comes a George Kidd of Russel Place, Dublin, born 1750-1, died 1.1.1826, aged 75. Certified extract from burial registers of St. George's Parish by R. T. Kerr. From the same register Mrs Ellen Kidd, widow of George Kidd, buried 19.4.1827, aged 68. Clearly a Dublin Kidd of the 5th generation and so very possibly a son of the Thomas Kidd who married Ann Hopkins in Dublin in 1740 and a possible grandson of James, the Silk Weaver of the 3rd generation (see Chapter 1).*

At this stage it is necessary in order to follow the argument to look at the pedigree chart. The solid lines indicating descent and relationship are those established by documentation in the intestacy papers, the dotted lines are my additions. The connexion between the George Kidd family

* I can add some further information about this George 1750 - 1826. He appears in a Dublin directory of 1790 as printer of 18 Fownes Street (Note William Kidd, son of Sackville Kidd of Athlone had set up as printer in Skinners Row in about 1775). In 1799 George Kidd appears in two deeds (513, 568, 339433 and 522, 227, 432212) as trustee and executor of Gilmore Davies late of Fownes Street, pawnbroker, but George is now clearly well off, described as of Glasnevin, 'gent".

in Dublin and the Kidd family of Tullow, Carlow and Kildare dealt with above (i.e. Thomas Kidd of Tullow, who with his wife Bridget baptised a child James in 1804 (Tullow Parish Register) and who also from indirect evidence we thought might also be father of (2) A Thomas Kidd of Carlow who married Jane Thorpe in 1817 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s) and baptised a daughter Marie Amelia in 1820 (Carlow Parish Register) (3) A William Kidd who held one acre, Parish of Dunfurth, near Kildare in 1850, who could have been the William Kidd who married Alice Redmond in 1820 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s) and lastly, (4) A John Kidd also near Kildare who held 119 acres in 1850 (and let the house to John Loughnan) is somewhat tenuous from the intestacy papers above, but less so in the light of what follows.

It seems that a deed was found by the Valuation Office and Registry of Deeds (date not given) showing a George Kidd assigned portions of certain houses Great Charles Street, Rutland Street and Summer Street, Dublin, to one John Kidd of Melbourne, Australia. The information about this man was received from Australian official documents and a note among the papers says "The said John was probably a cousin Anne Kidd and George Kidd both of 18 Great Charles Street, Dublin". As will be seen from the pedigree chart, I make him out to have been a 2nd cousin of Anne, and first cousin of Anne's father, the George Kidd who married Louisa Forster in 1826, who died 10 years later in 1836, at the Great Charles Street house.

However, it is the father of the John Kidd of Melbourne (1821-1888 emigrated to Australia aged 17 in 1838,) who interests us most in the present connexion and I have the following additional information from Dublin Directories and the Custom House Register of Deaths. - In the first place a John Kidd of Rutland Square, widower, public accountant, died 30.1.1871, aged 73 (born 1798). We can trace his career as follows: Of Carlow when his son John was born 1821; a customs house officer in 1838 when his son aged 17 recorded his father's occupation on his immigration to Australia, and his mother's name as Jane Anne nee Thorpe: then the following entries from a series of Dublin Directories note that in the last two he is in a house in Rutland Square 1860 and 1870. I give a guess that this was the house assigned to his son in Melbourne by George and so would date the deed quoted above, as between 1856 and 1860 and the George in question to have been Anne Loughnan' s brother.

From Dublin registers:

John Kidd, agent and accountant of 19 Marlborough Street, Dublin, Director[y] 1840;
Secretary to Dublin and Drogheda Railway Co., 92 Talbot Street, Slaters Trade Directory 1846;
Also in 1846 a John Kidd appears among the nobility, clergy and gentry in Slaters Directory and the Dublin Almanac, described as

'of Killester';
In 1850, Dublin Directory has him as a Railway Auditor and general accountant, Chamber 27 Dame Street;
In 1856, Slaters Directory has him as Estate and Assurance agent, of 57 Granby Row.
In 1860 he is auditor to Dublin Savings Bank, and of 57 Rutland Square,
and in 1870 auditor of Estates and Accountant of Savings Banks again of 57 Rutland Square.

I can add here that over these years the directories show the Georges and the Richard, the brother, father and uncle and grandfather of Anne of the intestacy case, and only one other - a William Kidd in the Pelligrew and Oulton Dublin directory 1838, of Prospect Cottage, Kingston Hill, who could have been the William shown as John's brother in the chart. Richard appears in two deeds of 1829. In the first of which he sells No. 17 Great Charles Street and also No. 35 Upper Rutland Street and in the second No. 19 Great Charles Street.

In the light of the above one thing is curious in that the search at the time of the intestacy 1943 does not seem to have identified this John Kidd accountant etc, who was so obviously around Dublin as being the father of the John who emigrated. He seems well accounted for, a professional man - probably well off, which would account for the possibility of his owning the 100 acre holding (probably grassland, just east of the Curragh) but not occupying the house which was let to John Loughnan.

There is an interesting fact in that we have now documented a John Kidd born in Carlow, marrying Jane Anne Thorpe, who has a son John born 1821; and a Thomas Kidd of Carlow marrying a Jane Thorpe 1817 and baptising a child Marie Amelia (Carlow Register) in 1820. We could conceivably have two brothers, marrying two sisters, one named Jane and the other Jane Anne; or perhaps not quite so easily a man named Thomas John Kidd, who was generally known as Thomas up to sometime after 1820 and then for a reason, possibly to avoid being confused with the other Thomas Kidd in Dublin, his second cousin the Wine Merchant, he started to be known as John Kidd.*

A question for further search is whether this line from James the Silk Weaver dies out in the male line here. John may have other sons besides the John who went to Australia who had no male issue. His presumed brothers Thomas James and William may have had sons and I have not searched the registers in their neighbourhood around Kildare.

I can record here the following who may or may not be of this line, from Dublin Directories:

* Thomas of Carlow could be.

1870 Robert Kidd, 10 The Crescent, Monkstown (South side of Dublin Bay)
1880 James B. Kidd, Seedsman, 23 Upper Sackville Street,
1880 John Kidd of 21 Frankfort Avenue, Rothgal, Dublin.

It is of some interest to conclude this appendix with what emerges from the search papers about Anne Loughnan and her husband. Anne was only four years old when her mother died and she was 26 when she married John Loughnan. It seems likely that she had lived at the Great Charles Street house first with her father George until he died in 1851 and then with her bachelor brother George, the solicitor's clerk. The marriage with Loughnan 18 June 1857 was clearly a disaster. He was a catholic but they were married in the Protestant Church of St. Georges (see register). The first child Mary Francis was born on 9th of May 1858 and had an R.C. baptism on the 18th May in the R.C. Procathedral Marlborough Street, the parents being at 18 Great Charles Street, the mothers home before marriage. The second child Louisa Mary was born 10 October1863; the mother Anne died two years later in May 1865. This child was not baptised into the Roman Catholic Church until 7 days after her mother's death. The parents were still at 18 Great George Street or so the record has it. In fact John Loughnan had left his wife and gone to New York before the second child was born. He was picked up dead in the street there on 7 July 1872. The Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, New York City, records that there was an inquest; that death was due to "sunstroke", that he was a labourer and had resided in New York for ten years. This ties in with the fact that his second child was born 10 October 1863, probably after the father had abandoned his wife and gone to U.S.A. I should not be surprised if the house he rented from John Kidd in the country before his marriage was used for weekend bachelor parties of doubtful character, and he may well have been an alcoholic.

Dublin Kidds [Appendix to Chapter 4]

Generation

3rd

James Kidd
of Dublin - silkweaver
1675c. - 1744

4th

John Kidd
of Dublin
1710c. - 1783+
m. ? issue ?

Thomas Kidd
of Dublin
1715c. - ?
m. Ann Hopkins 1746

5th

George Kidd
of Russel Place, Dublin
1751 - 1826
m. Ellen 1759 - 1827
Dublin directory of 1790 gives George Kidd printer at 18 Fownes St.
1799 deed George Kidd gent, of Glasnevin, Dublin

Thomas Kidd
of Carlow & Tullow b.1754-60c.
m. Bridget probably in Dublin
son James bapt. Tullow 1804

6th

Richard Kidd
of Dublin, Mountjoy Square
1790-1840
m. ? issue ?
he was an attorney

George Kidd
of Dublin, Gt. Charles St
1792 - 1851
m. Louisa Foster 1826
who died 1836 aged 36

Thomas Kidd
1801 - 1831
wine merchant
of Summer St., Dublin

Thomas Kidd
m. Jane Thorpe 1817
bapt. a daughter
Carlow 1820

James Kidd
5 acres
P. of Tully
Kildare 1850

William Kidd
m. Alice Redmond
1820
1 acre
P. of Dunfierth 1850

John Kidd
1798 - 1871, d. Dublin
Also m. Jane Ann Thorpe
in 1837 a Customs House Officer
119 acres & lets off house
to John Loughnan
P. of Ballybracken,Co. Kildare 1850

7th

George Kidd
18 Gt. Charles St
1827 - 1875
solicitor's clerk, a bachelor
died of consumption
when baptised, parents
at Summer St.

William Thomas Kidd
1829 - 1837
(aged 8)

Ann Kidd
1831 - 1865
m. John Loughnan 8-5-1857
died at 18 Gt. Charles St.

Marie Amelia Kidd

John Kidd
b. 1821 Carlow
d. 1888 Melbourne, Australia
emigrated in 1838 aged 17

8th

Louisa Loughnan
1863 - 1945
Intestate
no issue

Mary Frances Loughnan
1858 - 1889
no issue

Catherine Jane Georgina Kidd
1858 - 1906
m. Mark Daly 1890
Two sons
Mark Blake b. 1891
Irvine b. 1894

Wilhelmina Kidd
1857 - 1941
m. John Ryan
Nine children
7 girls, 2 boys
Douglas, & O'Donnel
b. between 1887-1901

9th

APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER IV. THE KIDDS OF MONART

(near Enniscorthy) so far not included in any of the main Branches

It would seem likely that both Thomas and George, sons by Joseph Kidd's (1765-1837) first wife Deborah Hoskins could have moved away from the Cranemore neighbourhood, though George's death and burial 1853 is recorded in the same Aghade Parish Register as that of his father Joseph, George being described as of Ullard and his father as of Kildreenagh and his half brother Joseph described as of Newtownbarry.

For a long, time I had record of a George Kidd of Monart marrying Elizabeth Hawkins 8.6.1821 Templeshambo Register and of the death of an Elizabeth Kidd of Aughathlappa who died 13.1.1852 aged 55 (born 1797) that is the year before the George above was buried near Cranemore. Monart Templeshambo and Aughathlappa are a good way from Cranemore but not so very far off, about 15 miles, and lie just to the west of the town of Enniscorthy on the main road to Wexford town.

Recently, however, I have been given by Henry Hollingsworth, the following "George Kidd of Monart, Templeshambo Parish, claim rejected for cash, hats, wool and household goods 11.16.1798" Commissioners Index Volume 70 p. 2405. These were claims for losses caused by the rebels 1798-1800. An interesting point to note are the hats and wool, which connect him with the clothier and hatters business.

From the above it would appear that a George Kidd of Monart was a householder almost certainly therefore at least about 30 years old in 1798, and possibly much older, born 1745-70). If he was a young man, say 30, then it could be the same George of Monart, now 51, who married Elizabeth Hawkins in 1821. Otherwise there must have been two Georges of Monart, Father and Son, unless the George who married Elizabeth Hawkins was over 50 at least. Anyhow clearly there is no connexion with the Cranemore Kidds.

George of Monart's descendents

The question of one or two Georges is rather important, when one tries to tie the Monart Kidds in with any of the main branches described in this account of Kidds of South Ireland. We have to place either an old man born say 1750c. or a young man say born 1785c. There is a pointer to the George who married Elizabeth Hawkins being a young man, namely the marriage (Templeshambo Register) of Anne Kidd to Michael Masterman 2.4.1801,* which would place Anne's birth date at 1780+. It would seen more than likely that she was George's sister. So there were two Georges of Monart, father and son: and the one

* She was in a previous chapter included as one of many daughters of George Kidd 1728-1812 Ballyrankin Branch.

we have to place is the father, the claimant in 1798, and born say 1750, with the clue of 'Hats and wool" pointing to a clothiers business:

Now having dated the elder George as born circa 1750, I found that I could fit in as a sister of his, a Mary Kid born about that date too. Three miles to the west of Monart is a village called Killann. The Killann Parish Register records the baptism 9.3.1770 of a John "son of Mary Kid and Owen Kinshala supposed" (illegitimate presumably). So this Mary Kid, like the elder George, was born around 1750.

The only place open for those two in my reconstruction is that they were children of William the clothier of Clonegall and eldest son and heir of Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw (3rd generation). The "hats and wool" clue would fit this.

Now as regards descendants of the second George of Monart now dated born 1780c.

George evidently had son Joseph for there is a Joseph Kidd recorded in Griffiths Valuations of 1850 as holding 65 acres in the Parish of Monart, Townland of Aughathlappa. He married a Mary Whelock in 1847 Customs House Register and Dublin Diocese M.L.B.s, in which he, Joseph, is entered as son of George Kidd, farmer and himself described as a farmer also; say Joseph was then about 35, i.e. born 1815.

I than had an unusual bit of luck. When the Rev. Ruddell searched the registers of Killanne, Templeshambo and Templudigan for me he came across the following letter among the leaves of the Register.

1328 Edanola Avenue, The Edanola Apartment Lakeswood O. (the postmark on the envelope Cleveland Ohio 7 August, 1938)

Dear Sir,
You will do me a great favor if you will kindly send me the date of my birth and the date when I was baptised, and my sister Elizabeth and the date or her birth too. She used to go to Sunday School in your church when she was a little girl. My father's name was Joseph Kidd and mother's name was Mary Kidd. They were also cousins of the Hawkins of your church which left for America in about 1861 *[or 1867 F.K.]*

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. R. Maile

P.S. My name was Mary Anne Kidd.

Rev. Ruddell found Elizabeth's baptism, in fact two, as one was buried eight months later. These and others below are from Killane Register.

"Elizabeth 22.3.53, daughter of Joseph Kidd, farmer, baptised privately.
Elizabeth Kidd, 12.11.1853, buried.
Elizabeth 28.3.1856, daughter of Joseph Kidd, farmer, baptised."

Curiously, a 'Marianne' baptised 14.7.59, daughter of Joseph Kidd farmer, died and was buried 13 months later 27.7.60. At this time Joseph is shown as of Cairn [Caim]. The Rev. Ruddell did not find or did not report to me any entry recording the second Mary Anne of the above letter. There was however another daughter recorded, Kate (Joseph then being 'of Monart') but she also died young, born 1863, died 1865. No evidence there of Joseph having any issue in the male line.

From the date of the letter, 1938, quoted above from Mary Anne nee Kidd, and the probable date of her birth say 1850, she was evidently at the time of writing a very old woman, possibly nearly ninety. Her handwriting nevertheless is very firm and clear. One wonders what motivated the letter. As a speculation I suggest Joseph and his wife Mary either went with the Hawkins family to U.S.A. circa 1867 or followed them, and were, clearly by 1938 both dead. It may or may not be significant that they apparently went to Ohio. This is where children of Thomas-a-Hundred of Askamore had gone 30 years or so previously (see next chapter on the Askamore Branch).

Finally I record an Alice Kidd whom I provisionally place as a sister of Joseph's and a daughter of George around whom this appendix centres. She was a servant in Dublin Castle and a daughter of George Kidd, farmer, and married Henry Bustard, P.C., of Kingstown, Dublin, at St. Werburg's Dublin 30.5.1848.%

Briefly then to summarise the tentative conclusions of this appendix to Chapter 4.

3rd generation
Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw House, 'Gent', who purchased properties in 1720 and thought to be identical with a Thomas Kidd of Limerick whose wife Margaret died in 1713 (see Chapter I.) Thomas died 1740. Approximate date of birth 1675.

4th generation
William Kidd of Clonegall, eldest son & tailor and heir of the above who sold back the properties to their original owner in 1740 on the death of his father. Nothing further known of him. Approximate dates 1710 – 1775.

5th generation

(1) The first George Kidd of Monart who claimed for losses due to rebel action in 1798, including hats and wool. Approximate dates. Approximate date of birth 1750.

(2) Mary Kid who had an illegitimate child John baptised 1770. Mary' s approximate date of birth 1750.

6th generation

(1) The second George of Monart who married Elizabeth Hawkins in 1821. Approximate birth date 1785.

(2) Ann Kidd who married Michael Masterman in 1801. Approximate birth date 1780.

7th generation

(1) Joseph Kidd (farmer) married Mary Whelock in Dublin in 1847. Griffiths Valuations 1850 townland of Aughathlappa, Parish Monart 65 acres. Born about 1821.

(2) Ann Kidd, daughter of George Kidd, farmer, married in Dublin Henry Bustard, P.C. She being a servant at Dublin Castle, 1848. Therefore born 1822+.

8th generation

Joseph apparently only daughters, born 1853 - 63, two of whom went to U.S.A. (Ohio) one of whom married a Mr C. R. Maile.

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Chapter V THE ASKAMORE BRANCH

Askamore, as the map shows, is in Wexford, across the border from Carnew, which is in Wicklow. The Parish of Carnew, however, includes Askamore, as it covers parts of both counties. The man who is pivotal in this tale of the Askamore Kidds is Thomas Kidd (fifth generation), who lived to be a hundred years old (1750-1850). I have got to speaking of him in the Welsh habit as Thomas-a-Hundred.

Very early in my search for my grandfather' s origins, I came across the record* of a stone in Carnew churchyard which I have since seen myself, and which reads "This tomb was erected by Thomas Kidd in memory of his daughter Susanna Kidd who died 17th of Jan. 1813 aged 14. Also of his wife Susannah Kidd who died 9 Jan. 1824 aged 64. Also the above named Thomas Kidd, late of Askamore, who died 21 Mar. 1850 aged 100 years, and also his son Samuel Kidd who died 8 Feb. 1853 aged 25 years."

We now know that Samuel' s mother was a Jane Katherine Dunbar, whom Thomas married in Dublin in 1826 she being 37 and Thomas 76.

All these four deaths appear in the Register of Carnew Church. The wife is entered as Susan, the daughter of Susanna. Incidentally, I must mention here that Carnew Registers contain by far the greatest number of Kidd entries of any Parish anywhere in Southern Ireland.+

That was my starting point. I was particularly interested because in the Royal Irish Constabulary records the county of origin of my grandfather, Benjamin Kidd, is given as Wicklow/Wexford, which points directly to his having come from the Parish of Carnew.

* Quoted on the journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland Vol. VII p. 203.

+ Baptisms, forty, from 1808-1904 ; marriages, twelve, from 1812-1849; burials thirty 1812-1925; confirmations, six, all in 1822. Most, if not all of these entries have eventually been "placed" in the jigsaw, if I may call it so, of family trees, on actual documentary evidence, or on suppositions based on name date and locality. I should here also like to record how difficult it is to be certain nothing has been missed. Three different people at different times, one being myself, have been through these Carnew Registers to pick out Kidd entries. On each occasion new ones emerged, but also on each occasion a few were overlooked.

Later I found that Thomas-a-Hundred had a brother Joseph. This Joseph married (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds) in 1790 Ann Poole. I have no record of the date of Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage to Susanna but she was a sister of Ann Poole. The Pooles were in the hatters trade, and Joseph is recorded by his descendants as "a maker of beaver hats".

The following extract from "The Poole Family" compiled from John Poole's memoirs by his daughter, Edith Poole Moore, is of major importance. It shows that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph were brothers and had a sister who married, but it does not record her name or her husband's name, only that her family went to America in 1831.

"The earliest ancestor of the Poole family of whom anything is known lived in Gorey,* Wexford County, Ireland, at the time of the Rebellion in 1798. It is not known for certain what his name was, but John Poole once said he thought it was George. This was George Poole the First, as we will call him, and all his descendants were Protestants.

During the times when neighbour was suspicious of neighbour, according to religious faith, he was captured by a party of Catholics from the mountains, who made preparation to bind him on a cart loaded with straw, and burn him. One of his Catholic neighbours interceded for his life, by telling what a good man he was and how he, though a Protestant, had helped build the Catholic Church by furnishing the straw to thatch it. This interference of a Catholic neighbour is said to have saved his life."

George Poole (I) had several children; George (II) (1774-1860), who married Susan Gour and from whom the present Poole family is descended....Also Mrs Thomas Kidd whose children came to America and settled in or near Cincinnati in 1831.....Ann, another daughter of George Poole I married Joseph Kidd brother of Thomas Kidd, and came to Canada with a large family in the year 1824. (This Joseph is elsewhere recorded as 'a maker of beaver hats'.)

George Poole II, mentioned above, settled in Cincinnati in 1832, where he followed the hatter's trade. He had five children: John, Susan and Ann, George III, and William, all born in Ireland. The two daughters Susan and Ann, came to Cincinnati when girls in 1831 with the family of a sister[#] of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.

* Gorey is on a main north-south road nine miles east of Carnew, which also runs through Ferns.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – I suggest that this was Mary Edwards (nee Kidd) listed on p64 as a child of Thomas100 and Susanna, and having gone to the US in 1831. Franklin Kidd's discussion of this is next page para2; Mary had a brother Thomas, but not Joseph, so alternative to Franklin Kidd's solution is that Edith Moore just got confused here, and in that case it should read daughter of Thomas100 and niece of Joseph Kidd.

William Poole, brother of the above mentioned Susan, came to America in 1824 with his aunt and her husband Joseph Kidd. Joseph Kidd paid William's passage to America. They took passage in the sailing vessel "Maria" in April 1824 and were twice shipwrecked. They finally arrived at Quebec on August 1st of that year, and got to Toronto in May 1825.

It is desirable here to deal more with sister of Thomas and Joseph; whose family apparently (according to the Poole records) came to Cincinnati in 1831. In the reconstruction of the first 5 generations (Chart 1 Chapter 1), the full discussion of which as regards parents and grandparents of Thomas-a-Hundred and his brother Joseph follows in this chapter, it appears that they may have had three sisters, Elenor who married Bartholomew Goff in 1764, Mary who married John Graham in 1767 and Ann who married Robert Sells in 1771. The children of any one of these would by 1831 have been well passed middle age with families of their own, but I suppose might in the Poole records still be 'the family of a sister of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.'

It should be stated here, anticipating, that of Thomas-a-Hundred's three sons by Susannah Poole, the youngest# Thomas emigrated to New York in 1829 - the year after Jane Dunbar's first born Samuel arrived on the scene. He later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. John, the miller did the same in 1831, travelling to Cincinnati via Canada, and, with all his children, Jane Dunbar having by this date had two sons and a daughter, probably to everybody's surprise, as Thomas-a-Hundred was 76 when he married her. George the middle son however stayed on at Askamore till 1839 or 40 all his children being baptised at Carnew except the last in 1841. Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd who was baptised at Kiltennel on the coast a long way from Askamore, the parents being then of Ballymoney, farmers. Earlier that year George's eldest son aged 17 died and was buried at Carnew. Finally in 1850, after the famine, Thomas-a-Hundred died whereupon George and all his family went to America too. Samuel, Jane Dunbar's eldest, inherited all the Askamore lands at the age of 22. I think from the facts we can deduce that there was little love lost between Susannah's children and Jane Dunbar and her children and that Jane Dunbar's advent started the exodus to U.S.A.

The question as to origin of Askamore Kidds

Now we know from the stone that Thomas of Askamore was born 1750. Who was his father? For a long time it seemed almost certain on the basis of (1) dates, (2) locality, (3) trade, that his father must be the William Kidd of Clonegall, tailor, who in 1740 inherited all those properties in the neighbourhood from his father Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw and immediately sold them back to the person - a Matthew Derenzi - from whom his father had bought than in 1720 (Chapter 1). We have dated this William, with question marks, 1710-1775. Unfortunately nothing at all more has so far come to light regarding him.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – corrected to youngest (eldest in typescript)

On the other hand a good deal of new information has accumulated. On dates and locality Thomas and Joseph could be brothers of Samuel Kidd of Ballisland 1740-1812. Also on the ground that this Samuel (see Chapter 2) so far stands alone while we might have expected to find some record of brothers or sisters. Secondly, there is Thomas of Coolroe (dates of birth and death only within limits) who married Hannah Clarke in 1736, who died a widow in 1805 aged 98. For long all I had known of this Thomas was that his wife's name was Hannah and that he acquired 30 acres "part of Tintern" in 1750. "For the lives of himself, his wife and Thomas Derenzi of Clobemon Hall". When I found later the date of his marriage, I was able to trace John of Kilrush, another lone figure, born within a year of this marriage as the first child of Thomas and Hannah followed by three girls whose marriage dates fitted and also found no place elsewhere, namely Elenor, Mary and Ann (see Chapter I). The name Elenor, points to Thomas being another son of George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone which I think I have been the first to record.

Finally therefore on the basis of the recurrence of old age+ and viewing it as to some extent as an inherited tendency I decided that I would abandon the idea of Thomas and Joseph being sons of William of Clonegall (tailor) and include them among the children of Thomas of Coolroe and Hannah Clarke. The date of Joseph's birth is uncertain, as we shall see, but on various considerations I now think he was born before Thomas of Askamore, in 1745-8. Hannah would have been fortytwo at the time of Thomas of Askamore birth in 1750.

In making the above judgement I have considered a statement by one of Joseph's great grandsons in Canada who had written me that one of Joseph's brothers was William of Clonegall and his father Thomas of Ballynastraw (impossible on dates). This, I now believe, was not based on family tradition but, as in my case, on the discovery by someone of the record of Thomas's purchase of properties and their subsequent resale by his 'eldest son and heir', William, a tailor, of Clonegall.

It may be noted that the new hypothesis still provides in some measure for Joseph being in the business of 'making beaver hats', for according to it his grandfather George of Athlone and of the Newtownbarry Stone, was a tailor and his uncle Sackville of Athlone is now known to have been a periwig maker (see Appendix to Chapter I). So it was quite natural that he should have been apprenticed by his father with the Pooles of Gorey.

+ Elaborated in detail later.

One last point on this subject. Through my correspondent Mr Harry Hollingsworth, a man connected by marriage with the Askamore line, I learned that Thomas did not acquire his Askamore lands before and as late as 1804, when he was aged 54, his eldest son 18 and, Hannah within months of her death at the age of 98.

He was however at Askamore during the troubles of 1798 for in the 1798 Compensation Claims Index Co. Wexford Vol. 10, p. 2405: "Suffering Loyalists claims admitted (p. 2237) Thomas Kidd, Askamore Carnew - Cattle, meal and furniture, Feb. 21, 1799".

A Joseph Kidd is also mentioned, of Doneshall [Dunishal], Carnew, "House and goods burned, March 23, 1799", claim admitted, and I think this must have been Thomas-a-Hundred's brother Joseph. This piece of evidence has come my way only recently. One would like to be able to trace Doneshall*. It might lead to something which would settle the uncertainty as to parents of Joseph and Thomas-a-Hundred.

Finally also a George Kidd of Monart Templeshambo Parish, Claim admitted 1798 for Cash, hats, wool and household goods. Once again a pointer to someone in the trades of Tailor or Hatter. Monart is a mile or so %west of Enniscorthy (see further reference to this George Kidd in Chapter 4, Appendix 2.

Evidence for the possibility that Thomas-a-Hundred was my grandfather Benjamin's grandfather.

We return then to Thomas-a-Hundred, about whom a good deal is now known. A lease dated 25 of Aug. 1804 shows Thomas of Askamore, gent., then aged 54, acquiring from Richard Frizzell of Dublin all that part of the lands of Askamore lately held by Richard Bookey, Esq. The Water Mill and Mill-lands to hold for life of himself, of Susannah Kidd his wife, and also of John Kidd aged 18 years, George Kidd aged 12 years, and Thomas Kidd the younger aged about 9 years, all sons of the above Thomas and Susannah. From this I date Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage with Susannah as approximately 1785 he being then aged 35.

Twenty one years later the tithe records of 1825 show, Thomas Kidd Askamore 134 acres; John Kidd Askamore 22 acres and mill-Land 18 acres, and Thomas and John Kidd Killenahane, 30 acres. We must anticipate here and say that two years after the death of Susanna, Thomas-a-Hundred's wife, in 1824, he married again at the age of 76 Jane Katherine Dunbar (Marriage Licence Dublin Diocese 1826), and by her he had three children, the last born when he was 81 years old.
They were -

**[note added by WSF Kidd] – this must be the townland Dunishal, a bit over one mile west of Askamore, and adjacent to Ballynancoran*

(1) Samuel Kidd of Askamore born 1828 died 1853 aged 25 as the result of a horse accident (Carnew Reg.). In 1850% at the time of the Griffiths Land Valuation, it is Samuel Kidd who holds 249 acres in Askamore, and 40 acres in Killenahane, both in Carnew Parish. Clearly he has inherited, and Thomas-a-Hundred had increased his holding from the 174 acres of 1825.

(2) Thomas Kidd of Askamore born 1829 (Carnew Reg.). This man married Margaret Keegan of Carnew at St. Mark's in Dublin 25/1/1856. He took on the land at Askamore, but his health was not good, and in 1873 he and his family moved to Courtown on the coast near Gorey. He died in 1874 aged 45, and was buried at Carnew (Carnew Reg.). His widow Margaret survived him, and married again to a Mr. Mills Williams of Hollyfort.

(3) Jane Kidd 1831 (Carnew Reg.). This lady first lived with her brother Thomas's family, then, late in life, married William Semple of Bagenalstown, and after he died went to live with her niece, one of Thomas's daughters, then a Mrs. Rickerby at Courtown.

I first had the history of Jane Dunbar's three children by old Thomas-a-Hundred from some of her great grandchildren, especially Mrs Mary Ann Holmes nee Rickerby, daughter of Margaret Rickerby mentioned above, great-grand-daughter of Jane Dunbar and Thomas-a-Hundred: and Violet and Kitty Kidd daughters of William Kidd youngest son of the last Thomas of Askamore, and also great grandchildren of Jane and Thomas-a-Hundred. I have inserted it here before dealing with Thomas-a-Hundred's family by Susanna Poole because certain tales I had from them have led me to surmise that Thomas-a-Hundred might have married a wife before Susannah, but that she had died after bearing a son called Benjamin circa 1780-85, who was in fact my grandfather's father.

One of the tales was as follows: Answering my question as to whether she recalled ever hearing of a Benjamin Kidd, Mary Ann Holmes wrote 17 Sep. 1961: "My great-aunt Jane Semple, nee Kidd, who lived at my home in Ireland with us for some time after the death of her husband William, used to tell us a story of a little Benny - I do not know if his surname was Kidd - but either my grandmother (or great-grandmother) was his as well. The story is that the grandmother who liked her cup of afternoon tea very much, did not believe in it for children. But Benny did. He would be sent out to play while Granny had her tea. Benny would put his head round the door and say "Granny, if you were Benny and I was Granny, I would say 'Come in Benny and have a cup of tea'. Those were the days when tea was very expensive, and not so commonly used as it is to-day. I have often thought of this story through my life, and told it to my children."

It seems to me to say something for the incident and character of the actors that this tale has been handed down for already something like 120 years. I take it to be a tale of Aunt Jane's childhood, when she too was a small girl running around Askamore circa 1840-45, and that her mother, Jane Dunbar, Thomas-a-Hundred's last wife, is the tea drinker. Jane Dunbar was Mrs. Ann Holmes' great-grandmother. How could she also be Benny's grandmother (or great-grandmother)? In the tale he calls her "Granny".

Jane Semple was born 1831, my Grandfather Benjamin Kidd in 1832. Say they were about the same age, say about ten at the time of the incident in the tale, 1842. Jane Dunbar was then 53 (born 1789 died 1859). And I dare say the boy calling her "Granny" was part of the cheeky humour of his act, and this would not be at all out of "Kidd" character as I know it in myself, and knew it in my father. As I reconstruct it, Thomas-a-Hundred was little Benny's grandfather via a first wife, and her son, whose name was also Benjamin, and who was a farmer as my grandfather recorded in his marriage certificate (Customs House Reg.) in 1858%. "Granny" Dunbar was his "step" grandmother, and the other childrens' mother.

Dovetailing with the above is a positive piece of evidence. This is the record of a woman Kidd who does not fit clearly with any of the other Kidd families, and who fits to being my grandfather's mother, wife of a presumed Benjamin Kidd, son of Thomas-a-Hundred by a presumed first wife. The Customs House Registers record the death of an Ann Kidd of Money, widow of a farmer in 1867, aged 80 (born 1787). In Griffiths Valuations 1850 Ann Kidd appears as holding one acre in Townland of Money, Parish of Carnew. It seems clear she must have been a widow already in 1850, when my grandfather joined the R.I.C. Also, Money is adjacent to Askamore.

In checking this presumption carefully with dates I got the following, and it holds together:

1780. Thomas-a-Hundred 30 years old married a local girl who dies soon after bearing a child say in 1782-3, who was called Benjamin. The Ann, later of Money, whom this boy was to marry was born 1787. The first marriage of Thomas-a-Hundred was long before he first acquired land at Askamore. It is too early for record in most of the existing local parish registers. We are not certain where Thomas lived at that time either.

1784-6 Thomas-a-Hundred marries Susanna Poole. No record of this marriage. Again too early for parish records. Benjamin, child of first marriage, is a problem. He must at first have been taken either by the girl's parents or by Thomas's. Susanna may have taken him on when she married Thomas. Anyhow, he was more or less of an age, only little older, than Susanna's own children as they grew up.

The disturbed period of Rebellion and Civil War follows 1790 - 1800.

1804 Thomas, described as of Askamore "gent.", acquires considerable land in Askamore. Age now 54, and his eldest son John aged 18. Our presumed Benjamin 20 or so, and his relations with his mother-in-law and brothers-in-law a bit difficult.

1810-11 John, Thomas-a-Hundred's son (see later) marries Alice Lee (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L. Bonds) aged 24-25.

1824 Thomas-a-Hundred 2nd wife Susanna dies. John now 38.

1825 The tithe records - showing father Thomas with 134 acres, John with the mill-lands and total of 40 acres: I shall call him now "John, the Miller"; and John and Thomas* jointly, 30 acres.

1826 In December Thomas-a-Hundred married his 3rd wife, Jane Dunbar. No record of this marriage in Carnew Reg., only in Dublin Diocesan M.L. Bonds.

1827 The presumed Benjamin (Senior), son of first marriage, married Ann. This could have been at Shellelagh, and too early for the surviving parish records there, as also for baptisms of children, namely my grandfather's elder sister and my grandfather himself born 1831-2. By then Old Thomas was then 81, Ann 44, Jane Dunbar 42, Samuel, her first, born or expected.

1829 Thomas youngest son of Thomas-a-Hundred emigrates with wife and young son.

1832 Big changes occur. John the Miller and family emigrate to U.S.A. Thomas his brother, with his family, had done so three years earlier. The other son, George, who already has five children, the eldest 8, remains, presumably in charge of Askamore lands. Benjamin Kidd, Senior, still no where appears in any record. Either he died about that time, too early for parish records at Shellelagh, or went to U.S.A. with either Thomas or John and their families.

1840 Something happens which leads to George giving up Askamore, and moving to a farm of his own at Ballymoney. Old Thomas, now 90, Jane Dunbar 51, Samuel 12, Benjamin Kidd, junior, 8 or so.

* A discrepancy here as Thomas is recorded as arriving in New York in 1824.

l845-48 Irish famine years.

1850 Thomas-a-Hundred dies. Land at Askamore now in Samuel's name (Griffiths Valuations). Ann Kidd (widow) established on one acre at Money nearby. Benjamin Kidd (junior) joins R.I.C. aged 18 gives his County of origin as Wicklow/Wexford, his previous occupation as servant. Is recommended by a J.P. of Wexford.

So much for the reconstruction, which among other things provides a background which could account for my grandfather being so cagey about his family origins. An account of Susanna Poole's family and the emigration will be given later. Also of Joseph's and his family, who went to Canada 1824. But now to return to the second of the two tales which gives some grounds for belief that Thomas-a-Hundred had three wives. Miss Violet Kidd in March l960 wrote that she had heard I was seeking information of the Kidd family: "My father (a William Kidd), a son of Thomas Kidd the last occupant of Askamore, and grandson of Thomas-a-Hundred by Jane Dunbar, told me that his grandfather was married (I think) three times." Later, when I got to know her and her sister, Kitty Kidd, personally, I gathered that their father used often to tease them about not getting married by saying "What's wrong with the Kidd women, the Kidd men manage it. Look at my grandfather. He married three times". So I too think it must have been three times, for a mere twice would not have been enough to make a memorable and scoring point.

Lastly now the scrap of evidence that the real first wife's name was Collier. One of Thomas-a-Hundred's granddaughters in America, Alice Kidd Armstrong, - wrote on 'a copy' of a letter sent by her parents John and Alice from America to a Mrs Burland in Ireland "My Grandpa Kidd, Thomas the father of John Kidd married Susannah Collier for his first wife and Jane Dunbar for his second wife". My comment, Alice Kidd was talking about her Irish grandparents whom she could just possibly vaguely remember. She was seven when her parents emigrated (possibly 8 as I have two dates for her birth or baptism 21.12.1824 Carnew Register and 21.12.1823 Family Bible). What she would later have known about her Grandfather's marriages was undoubtedly mainly memories of hear say. Let us assume that tiny conjecture as correct and that Thomas-a-Hundred did marry a first wife who died soon after bearing a son Benjamin (my great grandfather) and now add the further assumption that she was a Miss Collier (and possibly even a Miss Susan Collier). Note his cousin Joseph of Kiddermagh (Cranemore branch) married a Collier and two of this man's children married Colliers. The recurrence of the name Collier at this period in connection with the Kidds suggests the families were well known to each other.

Now it seems to me probable that up to that time that Thomas-a-Hundred married Jane Dunbar in 1826 at the age of 76, Susannah Poole was the second wife and often spoken of as such in the family, and the maiden name of the short lived first wife Susan? Collier? was known but of course not so well especially to Susannah Poole's children. I think as I have said that there was not much love lost between Susannah Poole's children and Jane Dunbar, who with her children displaced them, and it was she that became later in the family tradition the almost hated second wife. So there was a confusion in Alice Kidd Armstrong's mind. Her own grandmother's christian name she gets correct, Susannah, but her maiden surname gets transferred with that of the real first wife, i.e. Collier.

I had the information re Alice Kidd's note on a copy of a letter sent by her parents to Mrs Burland in Ireland from Harry Hollingsworth. Quote "This statement about Susannah Collier really puzzles me, was she a widow nee Poole? How did Alice get this mixed up - or did she?".

To summarise then this tentative reconstruction:-

Fifth generation Thomas Kidd of Askamore 1750-1850 by a first wife, supposed, has son, Benjamin.

Sixth generation Benjamin Kidd, farmer, named in my grandfather's Marriage Certificate. May have married Ann. No other record yet found.

Seventh generation Benjamin Kidd my grandfather 1831-1914 (aged 84) states his father's name was Benjamin. Occupation, farmer.

Eighth generation Benjamin Kidd my father. 3 other boys and 6 girls, two live to over 90.

Ninth generation Self and two brothers. Franklin, John Coome, and Rolf Coome. Two now (1973) over 80.

Tenth generation John Franklin, son of John Coome and a daughter.

Eleventh generation John Christopher William, son of John Franklin and daughter.

Joseph's age and life before his emigration in 1824

At this point it is relevant to ask what Thomas and Joseph were doing and where they were in the thirty or more years of adult life before they

appear on the stage, - Joseph at the battle of Scullabogue 1798 and Thomas buying his properties all at Askamore 1804. As a sheer speculation against the above reconstruction, Joseph after learning his trade with the Pooles in Gorey now set up as a hatter on his own in one of the urban centres, and lost his base in the destruction caused by the rebels in 1798. Thomas on the other hand was succeeding his father at Coolroe on the 30 acres of land there "all that part of Tintern commonly called the 'Little Grove'." It may have been there that he married the first wife, who died after the birth of my great-grandfather, Benjamin, and I can't say my search in that neighbourhood has been as thorough as around Carnew. Records of baptisms of the children of both Thomas and some of Joseph are missing, and could still crop up, but the Carnew Registers as I recall do not commence before about 1800 that is just after the troubles of 1798-1800; the first Kidd baptism at Carnew is that of Joseph and Ann's child Susanna 18th July 1808, followed by Elizabeth 1811, and Eleanor 1814.

As the family tradition tells us Joseph was present at the battle of Scullabogue in the troubles of 1798, then aged 50. Scullabogue is just south of the road from Wexford to New Ross. Scullabogue House was the scene of a massacre of Protestants by the Irish Catholic insurgents in 1798. An experience of the family at that time is still recalled. Mrs Ruth Mulholland states, "My grandmother, Ann was the baby at the time of the struggle with the Roman Catholics before the family moved north. Everybody thought the baby should be killed for fear of her crying when they hid under the hay in a stack - that is everybody but the mother!" This move to 'the north' after 1798 is also part of the family tradition. In one account specifically to Antrim, which seems inherently unlikely. I think Joseph was practising his business as a maker of Beaver Hats in one of the places sacked and burnt, and that his move to the north could have been to Athlone, and that it was at Athlone that the eldest son George remained till after the famine practising as a Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. There were# probably still family connections in Athlone according to my reconstruction to which we shall be returning when dealing with the Corbally branch or line. Then, too George when he also went to Canada, settled and opened a general store at a place called Athlone in Canada, which must have been founded by a person or persons from Athlone, possibly even by himself. It would be interesting to search in Athlone (Ireland) for any records of a Joseph Kidd and a George Kidd there among the tradesmen of the town at the appropriate times.

With the above we have somehow to combine the undoubted% fact of the three baptisms 1808, 1811, and 1814 at Carnew, and the later confirmations there in 1822 (see below). They seem to indicate that Joseph's family returned to the Carnew neighbourhood in 1808 or soon after.* By the time of the emigration 1824

* His eldest sons Thomas and George then 18 and 16 years old could have been left in Athlone apprenticed to a practicing Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. Joseph and Ann had 5 children from 1790-1798, then none for 10 years and then the three baptised at Carnew 1808-1814. This might be explained if he left his wife and went alone to Athlone.

George was 32 and he remained in Ireland until 1848 (the famine) and his children were all born in Ireland, as I think, in Athlone. Now George married a Catholic woman, date unknown, but did not himself become Catholic. This would explain absence of any records of baptisms. He seems to have been confirmed at age of 30 at Carnew which is in itself odd; but falls in with the family tradition that he was a determined Protestant and religious and that his sons also were Protestant although his wife was Catholic.

There is one more hint of a link with Athlone. When the Rev. James wrote me first, he sent in addition to his own family's record in Canada, full details of another family of Kidds who emigrated a year or so before Joseph, and whom I had traced by various references to have originated from the first #George Kidd of Athlone born 1680 c. This family was that of Andrew Kidd (see later chapter on the Corbally and Castlecomer branch). They settled in the same region as that to which Joseph subsequently went.

It is well established that Joseph and his family with exception of his son George born in 1792 went to Canada in 1824, to a place called Gananoque. I want now to discuss the question of Joseph's birth date, his age at the time he emigrated. My information about the emigration and the Canadian branch derives, as I have said from the Rev. James Henry Kidd who died in 1964% aged 93, and from one of his daughters T. Marjorie Kidd of Woodbridge, Ontario.

Some time after Joseph's death in Canada his son John erected a stone in a graveyard near Toronto reading "Erected by John Kidd in memory of Joseph Kidd who died September 3 (or 13) 1825 aged 60". My correspondent, Miss Marjorie Kidd, says there is some doubt about the figures on the stone, and that in the case of photographs I have the figures were blacked to bring then out. However, taking them as they are it means he was born 1765 (fifteen years after his brother Thomas): that he married aged 25, while his brother married Susannah at 45: that he emigrated when aged 59 and died in Canada a year or two later.

An alternative reading of the above inscription could be "died 1828 aged 80". That would make him the elder brother, born 1748, 2 years before Thomas-a-Hundred. It also accords with statements by the Rev. James that he bought the 1000 acres in 1827 (in one letter) or 1828 in another letter. This would mean that he emigrated with his children, the eldest being a Thomas aged 34, when he was already a very old man of 76. One family tale is that Joseph used to wander round his new property in a state of bewilderment.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – George of the Newtownbarry gravestone, father of Sackville Kidd (Ch.1 and appendix)

As I piece the tale together from various sources, the family first settled at Gananoque on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, at the east end of Lake Ontario and about half way between Montreal and Toronto. That was in 1824. Thomas the eldest son was 34 and married: John the other son unmarried.

Thomas set up at once in trade of some sort in Gananoque and remained there. He had been apprenticed to a trade in Athlone in Ireland. Incidentally, here, he had four sons; Joseph, William who moved to Manitoba, and Henry and John who remained at Gananoque. John died in 1906 and Henry in 1913 aged 85.

John, not yet married urged his father to buy land. This he eventually did, a thousand acres, in 1827 or 1828, but in Simcoe County, near Lake Simcoe, 150 miles further west, to the north of Toronto. Joseph was then an old man, and died soon after and while as I have been told with the family of one of his married daughters in Toronto (then called Muddy York) and was buried there. His wife nee Ann Poole, survived him. John inherited the 1,000 acres and got married about 1830, and eventually divided it equally between four of his sons and died aged 97.

Both Thomas (Captain) and John were at the battle of Windmill. I don' t know what or when this was. There is a Windmill Bay at the north end of Lake Champlain, just on the border of Canada and U.S.A. about 40 miles south of Montreal. I have heard that in 1837 a few French Canadians in Quebec (Lower Canada as it was then called) led by a Louis Joseph Papineau took up arms with the idea of establishing a French Republic on the St. Lawrence.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS-A-HUNDRED AND SUSANNA POOLE (Sixth Generation).

As we have seen, I now believe Susanna Poole to have been Thomas-a-Hundred's second wife. Susanna was born 1760 and died 1824 aged 64. (Carnew Register). She was ten years younger than Thomas. No record so far found of their marriage.* The children of this marriage dispersed after Thomas's third marriage to Jane Dunbar in 1826 (Dublin Diocese M.L.B.s). Two of the sons, John and Thomas Kidd, with their wives and young children went to U.S.A. The third son, George Kidd, remained for a time at Askamore helping with the farm for his father. Old Thomas-a-Hundred was already 76 when he married his third wife. A long series of George's children were baptised at Carnew, and then between 1838 and 1841 he moved to Ballymoney, near the coast, where his last child, Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd, was born and baptised (Kiltennel Register). Eventually George too with his family went to U.S.A. circa 1850, i.e. about the time of old Thomas-a-Hundred's death.

* The earliest records I was able to find in Carnew Registers were marriage, 1812, burial 1812, baptisms 1808.

The following is the full list of Susanna Poole's children as I now have it. (6th generation). In respect to old age, one reached 90 and another 85.

(1) John Kidd, the Miller, born 1786 (family records/great-grandaughter's evidence). He married Alice Lee [Barnadown] in 1810 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). He emigrated to U.S.A. via the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes in 1831 with his wife and eleven children (what a handful), the youngest being born on the way out, two of the girls dying on the journey. He settled at Columbus, Ohio (about 14 miles from Cincinnati, the Capital of the State), where he built his own log house. An account of his journey out is most interesting as recorded by one of his family, probably his eldest daughter Susan, who was 18 years old in 1831, and died two years later. I include it as Appendix 1. The subsequent history of this large family in the U.S.A. has been very fully worked out by Miss Anne Catherine Kidd* born 1901, with whom I have corresponded. Also by others. Sufficient here to record the full list of his children (seventh generation). He died 1 July 1858 aged 72, Headstone in Headley's Cemetery, Blacklick, Ohio.

(2) Elizabeth Kidd (Born 1787 c. died Sept. 14 1876 aged 90. U.S.A. family records). She married in Ireland Richard Smith, a Presbyterian Minister 13.2.1812 (John Kidd witness, Carnew Register). Later, when her husband died, she followed her brothers to U.S.A. and settled in Cincinnati. Her eldest son, William Smith, had preceded her, and Richard, the younger son, went with his mother in 1841. Richard became famous as editor and owner of newspapers.

(3) George Kidd (as above) born 1791 died 1862, aged 71 (family records). George married Martha Hollingsworth 5 June 1823 (Ballycarnew Register). Ballycarnew [Ballycanew] is four or five miles south of Gorey, and is where the Hollingsworths lived. The marriage is also among the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. Martha was born 1797 and died in U.S.A. 1866 aged 69. (Spring Grove Cemetery*, Cincinnati, Family Plot purchased 1862, i.e. on the occasion of George's death.*)

#(4) Mary Kidd. I have the record of a Mary Kidd of the parish of Kilcombe marrying a Mathias Edwards 23.3.1820 at Carnew, witness George Kidd and William Edwards. [There is no later record of this family, for example whether they emigrated or stayed in Ireland.] The date of Mary's birth is estimated 1793-4. That Mary is recorded as of Kilcombe is a little puzzling.

It is now thought that Mary née Kidd and Matthias Edwards went to Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. in 1831 or earlier. Mary's brother Thomas and family it will be recalled arrived in New York on the 'Anna Maria' 30 June 1829 and landed up eventually at Cincinnati. I have a reference in a deed book showing Matthias Edwards buying a plot just east of Cincinnati in Sept. 1831 from a Frederick Hollingsworth. Two significant facts about this plot are (1) that it borders a plot held by Thomas Kidd and (2) that Thomas Kidd was a witness to the transaction when Matthias bought this plot from Hollingsworth. Remember too that George Kidd, brother of Mary and of Thomas had married a Martha Hollingsworth c.1823 (Deed book C-2, 27, pp.338 & 496).

**[note added by WSF Kidd] - in the original typescript of Franklin Kidd, this footnote was Anne Kidd's address in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1970.*

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – The first paragraph of (4) Mary Kidd was recovered by Ryan Kidd from beneath the (pasted over) second paragraph (only the latter seen in the online typescript image of p.64). The second sentence in the first paragraph, placed in square brackets, obviously is made redundant by the material in the second paragraph, but the other content is still significant, and should form part of Franklin Kidd's document.

(5) Thomas Kidd born 1795c. He died May 30, 1880, in New Richmond, Ohio, aged 85. (Family records). This makes him born 1795. He was "about 9 years old" at the time old Thomas-a-Hundred purchased the Askamore lands in 1804, which also makes him born 1795. In 1818 a Joseph Kidd was baptised at Carnew by Thomas Kidd and Eliza Pierce who must have died, or the child* was illegitimate for on the 10th December 1825 Thomas Kidd married Alice Ralph at Carnew, witnesses being David Ralph, Thomas Walker and David Walker. He was the first to emigrate, and we have a record of his arrival on the "Anna Maria"+ landing in New York 30 June 1829, stating his age as 30, with his wife Alice aged 28 and son Edwin aged 3. Later, he moved to Ohio and the neighbourhood of Cincinnati. Two of his sons were subsequently associated with Richard Smith and his newspapers in Cincinnati.

(6) The next child was the Susanna of the Carnew Tombstone who died in 1813. She was born in 1799.

(7) Then we come to Rachel. The date of her birth, possibly between Thomas and Susanna, but could be after Susanna. Her mother was 40 in 1800 at about the time Rachel was born. Rachel was confirmed in Carnew Church in 1822, with five others. This is the only record of any confirmation I found in the Registers. It is therefore unique and worth giving in full as two were children of Thomas-a-Hundred, and the other four of his brother Joseph the Hatter, who later went to Canada with his family, and to whom we shall come presently. This confirmation also suggests there was an eighth child of Thomas-a-Hundred and Susannah, named Ann.

(8) Ann Kidd.

The set of unusually recorded Confirmations in Carnew Register

1822 Rachel Kidd of Askamore
1822 Ann Kidd of Askamore
1822 George Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822 Mary Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822 John Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822 Susan Kidd of Carnew.

* This Joseph Kidd later married a Mary Williams on 12 Dec. 1847, John Pierce being a witness (presumably Eliza Pierce's brother, uncle or father). Presumably Mary died on the birth of her first child for we find burial of Mary Kidd 1st Oct. 1848 in Carnew Register where she is described as of Askamore aged 27.

+ Was this the same vessel that brought Joseph Kidd and his wife Ann (nee Poole) to Quebec in 1824 as already stated?

It is certain that George, Mary and John were Joseph's children as we shall see when I come to give an account of Joseph's family and descendents. There was a daughter of Joseph's named Susanna. She was baptised by Joseph and Anne Kidd+ in 1808 at Carnew, stated to be of "Ballywancros" Carnew, probably again the Townland of Ballynancoram. Susan, or Susannah, therefore, a child of Joseph's and 14 years old in 1822. George, on the other hand, the eldest of Joseph's children was born 1792, and would therefore have been 30 years old, and John born 1798, would have been 24 years old. There must have been some reason for confirmation at that age.

There are two other of Joseph and Anne's children in the Register of Baptisms at Carnew, Elizabeth 1811, eleven years old in 1822; and Eleanor 1814; eight years old in 1822. (Note again the name Eleanor). These two were evidently too young for confirmation in 1822. This leaves Ann of Askamore, and it would seem that she must have been a daughter of Thomas-a-Hundred. In 1825 an Ann Kidd married John Graham (Carnew Register) witness Thomas Walker and J. S. Graham. However, Joseph also had a daughter Ann who married a Sam Armstrong in Canada, and whose descendents are known. Joseph and his family, with the exception of the eldest George, went to Canada in 1824, a year before Ann of Askamore's marriage to John Graham. So it seems certain that we must add No 8 Ann born about 1800 to the list of Thomas-a-Hundred's children.

It seems to me that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter must have been fairly close friends. They married Poole sisters, Susanna and Ann, and each had a Susanna and an Ann among their children. I was in correspondence with a great-grandson (now dead) of Joseph, the Rev. James Henry Kidd, born 1871, died 1964, aged 93, and later with his daughter Margery Kidd, who notes that it is a family characteristic that they tend to be religious. A grandson of Joseph's eldest son George (who married a Roman Catholic), became Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario (1931-1950). The uniquely recorded confirmation of children of Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter are probably in some way related to Joseph's intended emigration which is believed by his descendents to have taken place in 1824. Joseph as I read it was a very religious man. Rachel and Ann of Askamore incidentally were both in their twenties. The men of Thomas's family, on the other hand, George, John and Thomas, all well over twenty, and could not, I suggest, be persuaded to be "confirmed" with children.

+ The earliest baptism I found in the registers.

Thomas-a-Hundred's and Susanna Poole's Grandchildren. (Seventh Generation).

(a) ***John the Miller's and Alice Lee's children*** all born in Ireland, except the youngest, were:

(1) Susan, baptised 1813 (Carnew Register and Family Bible), died 1833 or 1835, and buried at Headley's Corner, the name of the place where John first settled, then known as Ovid, and near Columbus, Ohio.

(2) Thomas, born October 1814, Family Bible, died 1885, aged 71. One son who died young.

(3) Hannah. She died at Cleveland before family reached its destination on the way out.

(4) Antony, born 1817, Family Bible: travelled to U.S.A. to join the rest of the family after they had settled at Headley's Corner: died 1887 aged 70 in San Francisco.

(5) John born 1820, Family Bible.

(6) Catherine born 1821, Family Bible: died 1870? She married a William Herd and was the grandmother of Mrs Alice Marion Norton, one of my correspondents.

(7) Alice Lee, baptised 21.12.1824 (Carnew Register) and Family Bible. Married Semple Robert Armstrong.

(8) Thomas Edwin baptised 1825 by John and Alice Kidd (Carnew Register). This is a second Thomas. Miss A. Catherine Kidd in her account of Thomas-a-Hundred's U.S.A. descendents makes no mention of him. Incidentally she says, re the first Thomas above "Thomas owned a large plantation, and naturally was very bitter about the destruction of it during the Civil War 1861-5. Their mansion (used as a hospital) was burnt".

(9) William baptised 10.3.1825 (Carnew Register) Born 10. 3.1826 Family Bible; obviously "the latter right", died 1894; sons Paul, Homer and Perry: wife Margaret Englehart.

(10) James baptised 27.7.1828 (Carnew Register): born 7.2.1828, Family Bible. Died on the voyage out near Niagara 1831.

(11) Hannah born 28.2.1831; a baby on voyage out. Married William Vandegriff: died 1863, aged 33.

(12) Lastly Samuel, the only child born in U.S.A; born 1835, died aged 66; Grandfather of my correspondent A. Catherine Kidd of Little Towers, 4th Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202. She has a brother, living in 1970, Walter Herbert Kidd, born 1907, of 3601 Greenway, Carrollton Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218.

(b) ***George Kidd and Martha Hollingsworth's children***, all born in Ireland.
Two lived to be 80.

(1) Thomas Kidd of Askamore, buried 3.3.1841 (Carnew Register) aged 17. Therefore born 1824. A stone at Carnew reads "Erected by George Kidd of Ballymoney in memory of his son Thomas Kidd died 28.2.1841, aged 16" (note discrepancy).

(2) Eliza Kidd baptised Carnew 25.8.1825. Married George Savage, Kiltennel Register, 1848. She and her husband evidently went to U.S.A., probably with the others. They had one child, Lillie S. Lane, married to John A. Lane. She died in 1929 aged 75 in California, but is buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

(3) William Hollingsworth Kidd. Baptised Carnew 1828, died 1891.

(4) Susannah Kidd, baptised Carnew 1829. Married Edward Thomas Hollingsworth; died 1905.

(5) Martha Kidd, baptised Carnew 1832, died 1913, aged 81, spinster, buried Cincinnati.

(6) Henry Kidd, born 1833, died 1862, Cincinnati. No issue.

(7) George Kidd: baptised Carnew 1835, died 1901, Cincinnati. No issue.

(8) John Samuel Kidd; baptised Carnew 1839. Parents now described as of Cronyhorn and Askamore. By the next child they had moved to Ballymoney. Cronyhorn House is some miles from Askamore and to the north of Carnew. Died in Desmoines, Iowa, in 1902.

(9) Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd; baptised 1841 Kiltennel Register: parents now of Ballymoney and still "farmers". Married John Honeywell Watson: died 1921 aged 80 at Cincinnati, where she moved after the death of her husband in Chicago in 1906.

(c) ***Thomas Kidd and Alice Ralph's children***.

Thomas Kidd, as we have seen, preceded the others to U.S.A., and landed in New York in 1829, with his wife and eldest son born in Ireland in 1826, and named:

(1) Edwin Kidd: I have not found his baptismal Register. He died in 1905. His wife was Mary Ebersole, and Catherine Kidd, my correspondent, records a grandson, William A. Kidd, born 1901.

(2) Sue Kidd: born 1829.

(3) Henry R. Kidd: born 1831 or 1832.

(4) Pinkham Kidd: born 1833, died 1855, single.

(5) Bessie B. Kidd: born 1835, died 1910, single.

(6) Wilmont Ralph Kidd: born 1837, died 1916, three sons, but no male Kidd descendents known.

(7) Alice R. Kidd: born 1840, probably died single.

(8) Walter Kidd: born 1844.

Thomas-a-Hundred, therefore, had 31 grandchildren at least through his marriage with Susannah Poole. By his later wife, Jane Dunbar, he had seven, as we shall see. And if you count my grandfather and his elder sister, that makes a round total of 40 grandchildren. Joseph, his brother in Canada, managed 30 or more.

Children of Thomas-a-Hundred of Askamore by last wife, Jane Dunbar, Sixth generation

Thomas was already 76 when he married Jane Dunbar in 1826. Nevertheless, he had three children by her.

Samuel Kidd born 4 Jan. 1828, died 1853 (Carnew Register). A tragedy occurred when this man was 25. He was killed in horse accident. This was three years after his father's death in 1850, and he had come into possession of all the Askamore lands. It seems to me likely that it was Jane Dunbar and her three children, a second son Thomas Kidd, born 1829 (Carnew Register), and a daughter Jane Kidd baptised 1831, Carnew Register (old Thomas then 81 years old) that precipitated the mass emigration to U.S.A. of Susannah Poole's children. The Thomas of that family, remember, led the way landing in New York in 1829.

After Samuel' s death, the second son Thomas carried on at Askamore. He married Margaret Keegan of Carnew, at St. Marks in Dublin, 25 Jan. 1856. (Marriage Licence Bonds). His standing must have been that of a very well to do large farmer. St. Marks was very likely where his mother Jane Dunbar had married old Thomas (Dublin Marriage Licence Bonds), and she was still alive. She died in 1859 aged 70 (Carnew Register). Her second name by the way was Katherine - Jane Katherine Dunbar. Between 1856 and 1872 Thomas and Margaret Keegan had seven children. In 1873 Thomas, then 44, left Askamore and moved to Courtown on the coast where he died a year later, in 1874. There seems little doubt that he gave up Askamore for reasons of health. He was buried at Carnew. Thereafter his widow Margaret married a Mr Mills Williams of Hollyfort, Gorey, and survived him, dying in 1922. The administration of Thomas's Will was granted to Margaret Williams of Anagh, Hollyfort,* Gorey in 1879. This was five years after Thomas's death. There must have been some reason for this delay. I guess that Mr Mills Williams was a farmer at Anagh, for Margaret' s youngest son, and also his son in succession were farmers at Annagh.

* Hollyfort about 3 miles N.W. of Gorey and Anagh or Annagh two miles further.

The seven children of Thomas Kidd and Margaret Keegan (seventh generation) were as follows:-. (Two lived to be 80).

(1) Margaret, born 1856, died 1904; married John Rickerby of Ballinagarry near Annagh. Their children were, I think, baptised at Kilpipe Church. The family moved to Courtown in 1891. One of them was Mary Ann Rickerby born 1889. She married Mr Holmes and in 1961 was living at Kilbride, Long Creedon, Aylesbury. She is the person who gave me the tale told by her great-aunt Jane about the "Little Benny" at Askamore, who I have argued may have been my grandfather.

(2) Jane, born 1858, married Antony Keegan of Hollyfort (probably a relative of her mother) in 1888. Jane and Antony had two daughters, both of whom I have been in correspondence with, Mrs Kathleen of Doherty, of Gorey, and Nurse Ester Keegan, retired, of 37 The Brook, Enniskillen.

(3) Catherine, born 1860, died young.

(4) Samuel Robert, born 1861, died 1924. He went to South Africa. His wife's name probably Windgrove. They had six children. Norah Kidd, who became a Nun in South Africa. Graham Windgrove Dunbar Kidd, killed in first World War, a Scottish Regiment. Kathleen Windgrove Kidd (Mrs Tedder), husband living 1960c. Daphne Nyman, a widow at about this date. Esmond Kidd.

(5) Thomas; born 1863. Thomas Kidd and Mary baptised a son Michael 1884. (Gorey Register). He first kept a shop in Arklow, a town on the coast, and then went to Australia: died about 1945. (aged over 80).

(6) Martha, born 1869, died aged 2 years.

(7) William Kidd of Lower Annagh, born 1872, just before family left Askamore, and was baptised at Gorey (Gorey Register). He died in 1953 aged 81. (Gorey Register). He married Annie Harris in 1902 (Gorey Register), who died in 1948 (Gorey Register). This William's son was also a William, and he succeeded his father at Annagh, born 1904 (Gorey Register), and has only recently (1972) died. He was married, I think to a Roman Catholic.
William of Annagh's other two children were girls, born 1905 and 1912, Kathleen Margaret and Annie Violet, 16 Charleston Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin. These are they who recalled their father having spoken of Old man Thomas-a-Hundred as having married three times. Kathleen Margaret died in 1972.

Askamore Kidds - Canadian Branch, Joseph's descendents.

Sixth generation

There were three sons,

(1) George (1792-1887) aged 95.

(2) Thomas (1790 -)

(3) John (1798-1895) aged 97.

and five daughters,

Susanna (baptised 1808 Carnew)

Mary, married Gilmore, say born 1794.

Elizabeth (baptised 1811 Carnew) married Henry Morris.

Eleanor (baptised 1814 Carnew) married a Mr Bell son of Rev. Parker Bell.

Ann, married Sam Armstrong - A baby at the time of the battle of Scullabogue 1798.

(1) George Kidd 1792-1887, died aged 95; married a Roman Catholic, but did not become one himself, nor did all his children; emigrated after the Irish famine 1848-50, settled in Athlone and opened a general store. (I have not found where Athlone, Canada, is). For descendents see below:- George Kidd had three sons and three daughters (seventh generation)

(a) Joseph Kidd, who operated salt wells at Seaforth with brother Thomas.

(b) Thomas Kidd, 1830-1917, died aged 87 "in Government employ in village of Dublin".

(c) John Kidd, 1833-1891, succeeded his father in the general store at Athlone, married a Miss Murphy.

(d) The three daughters were Ann Murphy, Ellen Morrow and Mary Keho. No further record, except of John's children (eighth generation), one of whom was the afore mentioned John Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, 1931-1950, and lived to be 85. There were four other# boys and two girls. The three boys were George Kidd, a lumberman; Cornelius, who carried on the store, and Joseph, a prominent artist 1871-1958 (died aged 87).

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – the statement is not consistent with the next sentence; suggest four boys total (or one is not named)

(2) Thomas Kidd (Born 1790) of Gananoque. Gananoque is on the north shore of St. Lawrence River near its exit from Lake Ontario. Married, and had four sons. He was a Captain in the Battle of Windmill. Two of his sons, Joseph Kidd and William Kidd, moved west to Manitoba; two, Henry Kidd and John Kidd, remained at Gananoque. Henry died in 1913 aged 85, John in 1906 aged 70. Nothing further of this line.

(3) John Kidd, born 1798, died 1895, aged 97. Married Jane Morris. Also an Officer in Battle of Windmill. Inherited the 2000 acres his father purchased in Simcoe County. Note Simcoe is not anywhere near Gananoque. It lies some 50 miles north of Toronto at the other end of Lake Ontario. Evidently Joseph after first settling at Gananoque prospected around a bit before buying his 2000 acres. The family tradition is that he never quite got over the size of his property. John had a large family: six sons and four daughters. He divided his 2000 acres between four of his sons, and at some stage went to live at Monomills, which is near Lake Simcoe to the west. He also kept a store. For John's descendents, seventh generation and on, see below. He was the great-grandfather of my correspondent Margery Kidd.

John Kidd's children (seventh generation)

(a) John Kidd, born 1833, married Ellen Little, seven sons and five daughters (eighth generation).

(b) George Kidd, born 1832-1884. Nothing further known.

(c) Thomas Kidd, born 1834-1907. One daughter; nothing further known.

(d) Joseph Kidd, born 1836-1904. Married Alice Wright. Father of Rev. James and seven others, three boys, see below, (eighth generation).

(e) Henry Kidd, born 1836-1887. Married Eliza Wright (1841-1904). (Eleven children, one illegitimate, eighth generation, three boys)*

(f) William Kidd, born 1842- Married Sarah Stephenson. Seven children (5 boys). Eighth generation. Two of the daughters, Mary Jane and Elizabeth (1847-1938) married respectively Tim Chambers (1) and a Dr Lawrence (2); and Mr John Atkin.

Children (eighth generation) of Joseph Kidd 1836-1904 and Alice Wright.

This family is fairly fully recorded through information from one of his grand-daughters, Margery, daughter of the Rev. James aforementioned, who also wrote me.

* Two of these boys, a Joseph Kidd and a James Kidd lived, to be 90, James only dying in 1969.

There were four sons, as follows:

(a) Rev. James Henry Kidd (1871-1964), died aged 93, married Katherine Ingram McLean. They had four sons and four daughters all of whom went to Toronto University. (Ninth Generation).
(b) John Kidd 1859-1886, married a Miss Mumford, and they had a son. (Ninth Generation).
(c) Joseph Elijah Kidd 1869-1943. He had two sons and a daughter. (Ninth generation). The sons were both farmers.
(d) George Thomas Kidd 1867 - One daughter known.
(e) Alice Ann Kidd, 1861-1937, aged 76, married a Mr Moore. Their children (Ninth generation) were: Edna Moore, who started public health nursing in Ontario and was an Hon.L.L.D; Ella Moore a teacher married Mr Nettleton; Harold Moore, a banker.
(f) Jane Eliza Kidd 1863-1926, married a Mr Bower, their children (Ninth generation) were Ethel married Jackson, Alice, Verna and a son Moreland Bower, head of a dental firm.
(g) Margaret Kidd 1865- married a Mr Wilson: children (Ninth generation) Cecil Wilson, killed 1914-18 war, Kenneth died young, Harold, in police, Hyacinthe, a teacher, married Mr Frisby.
(h) Mary Elizabeth Kidd 1867-1871, died young.

Children (eighth generation) of John Kidd and Ellen Little: seven sons and five daughters.

(a) William James Kidd, a farmer, daughters teachers.
(b) John Thomas Kidd, a teacher; 3 girls and 1 boy, Clive Kidd, an engineer (ninth generation)
(c) Francis George Kidd 1867-1955 (aged 88) farmer.
(d) Joseph Henry Kidd, a farmer.
(e) Andrew Richard Kidd, teacher; daughters.
(f) Arthur Kidd,
(g) Sibbald Kidd, a farmer.

Children (eighth generation) of Henry Kidd and Eliza Wright:

(a) Joseph Kidd died in 1951 aged 90.
(b) John Henry Kidd 1874 -
(e) James Kidd died 1969 aged 90.

Children (eighth generation) of William Kidd and Sarah Stephenson: five sons and two daughters.

(a) John Kidd, a rich Apple grower.
(b) George Kidd, a Garage proprietor.
(c) Johnson Kidd, a teacher.
(d) Fred Kidd.
(e) Oscar Kidd, - living in 1971 and must be well over 80.

Summary of recurrence of old age according to my scheme of relationships of the early Kidds.

I will take as criterion of old age, 80 years or above. In the third generation George of the Newtownbarry stone and his wife also both reached 80 years.

One of their sons, also George (fourth generation) reached the age of 84. He married twice. By the first wife he had a daughter Judith (fifth generation) who lived to be 103 or 105. By his second wife, his eldest son Joseph lived to the age of 80; one daughter Margaret was 84 when she died and another, Eleanor 90 years,

Another of their sons, Ralph Sackville Kidd, though he himself died 'young' 62 had a son Thomas of Corbally who lived to be 96. (fifth generation).

Another Thomas of Coolroe (age at death unknown) married a woman who lived to be 98. These were the originators of the Askamore Branch dealt with in this chapter. They were also parents of John of Kilrush (fifth generation) who was 84 when he died, Thomas of Askamore 100 years, and Joseph 'The Hatter' 80 years.

Take now Josephs descendents. One son 95, another 97 (sixth generation). In the seventh generation one 85, one 87, and, one 89. In the eighth generation one 85, one 87, two 88's, an 89, two 90's and finally one 93.

Then take Thomas-a-Hundred's descendents - one of Susannah Poole's daughters, Elizabeth, (sixth generation) reached 90 and a son Thomas 85 years. Nothing in following generations as far as I know. Jane Dunbar had two grandchildren who reached 80 (seventh generation). In my own line, my grandfather (seventh generation) 84. Next generation two 90's, and an 85, which brings us to the current generation with one 80 and two 83's living today, October, 1973.

APPENDIX I

TO

CHAPTER V THE ASKAMORE BRANCH

(Probably written by Susan# - M.N. Words in brackets inserted where letter illegible)

My dear Mrs. Burland,

It is useless for me to mention the joy we feel when we receive a letter from our friends, as we have received 4 at present, the 1st from our Uncle Henry, the next from Anthony to father, another from Mr Burland, the last from Anthony to Thomas and we understand by our last letter received, they received all of ours.

I will endeavour to answer a few requests in your letter, but as you requested of me when leaving Ireland to let you know everything that would (be of interest) from that time until I would write to you, I will commence at the beginning of our journey and will go on through until this time as well as my [.....] retention will allow.

When we got on shipboard everything appeared strange and disagreeable, and so there were many things to be done that were disagreeable. It is very inconvenient to bring a baby, not altogether for the sickness, but the washing. If any of my female friends come to America they must put on a (brave) face, but though it might not be as bad with them as it was with me on account of all our party being sick and lazy. Mrs Stern was pretty well, but the baby kept Mother employed.

I was sometimes very sick myself but I thought it was like the cabin boy with me. I asked him one day if he were ever sick. The answer was - it was as good for him to be sick as well for he had as much to do when sick as well.

Mr Murphy was very good on shipboard. He would do anything. You would be surprised to know what the men would do there. May (or Mary) Kenney could tell a great deal about the trip. Any person that is coming may bring almost anything they can make use of at home. We made pancakes, potatoes, [.....] puddings and [.....] on board. In those you would have everything that is necessary except milk. Mr [.....] and father brought their goats but they did not live long. Also there can be fresh meat nearly all the way. The Captain had fresh meat tied up in the "rigger". There could be food brought, I think, in a [....] but not very handy. I saw some salt fowl on board, when they were cooked, they were good. Meaty tongues and hams are excellent, but they can bring anything of salt meat they like best and

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – the first child of John Kidd and Alice Lee (see p. 64 and 67 above); the family emigrated in 1831

it can be made very fresh by tying it with a long cord to the ship so it will hang in the water, but they must watch it. Cheese is also very good, vegetables likewise - turnips, parsnips and others of that kind can be brought. Our oatmeal bread was good. It was the right thickness and baked first the right way. Any other kind of bread, I think, would not stand long, for our wheat bread we could not make use of after a week. Biscuit will stand as long as you please but we did not make much use of ours. We sold it in Montreal to a Captain of a steam boat. You may not be afraid of bringing too much provisions. It is likely there will be a rapid market on board. We sold pork or anything you would have to dispose of. Coming the latter end of the passage there are a great many will get out of provisions. It is likely they will steal if opportunity will permit sooner than buy, so people want to be very careful. Our tubs and boxes were very well. They were strong and had good locks. We lost nothing. You must have everything marked in some way or other or they would be claimed by another person. Our potatoes stood very well. We brought them in [.....]. There were black apples. We sold some of them in Montreal. For drink, porter is excellent and the raspberry vinegar that Mr Murick gave us was beautiful. Wine, I believe, is very useful. People get so weak with the sickness. Port, I think is best, but I believe anything that is good on land is good there. Any kind of pickles or preserves are excellent. Your jam was super excellent. We have the [....] and I hope it will [..] for a long time. Whisky is not much use to a family except they are fond of it. The greatest use it is - the sailors are very fond of it, and it might be of service to give them a little sometimes. It will make them be more careful about your luggage. It is the first mate that gives out the water and if he is fond of whisky it will be well to give him a glass now and then and he will be sure to give you the best water and not be exact in measuring; likewise the cook - he will let you cook in the cabouse. They must not be made tipsy or the Captain will be angry and the ship in danger. It is useful for me to mention the complement of water was allowed to each person and the way we used it best as Father mentioned it in his 1st letter, likewise the goodness of the Captain. He was not a religious man I think - by his outward appearance for he used to (swear) but there were a great many popists on board. They would assemble every day together and go through the forms of prayer. There were not many Protestants on board besides our party. It would he hard to get meat cooked for they would turn your can over.

You can have (all) kinds of amusements if you have this inclination and the weather will permit. There was a dance on deck every day the weather permitted and different kinds of music. Any person that would take delight in this kind of amusement might have them and many others. I am sorry to say that [....] and Su acted very foolishly on shipboard. She would not be advised by any person what was for her good.

It is well not to use anything in the delf line on board that will sure to be broken. It would be well for any emigrant if you they could get

Mr ..... and .... Kenney to pack for them. There have not been any of our articles broken on shipboard.

I do not remember anything else very particular that occurred on shipboard. If there is anything else that you would like to know that I have forgotten to mention you must enquire of me in your letter and I will try to give you as much information as I can. With the exception of [.....] [.....] we were sometime in doubts of his recovery, likewise the death of Mrs .....'s baby. Our party was not very agreeable among themselves. It was fortunate for our side there were so many of us in a family. We filled up two beds, one underneath the other, besides James who had his bed in the [.....]. Also we were talking about wearing clothes longer than on land but if a person could, they would want to change them twice for the once. And if there is any of my friends who intend coming out I would be glad they would write to me, and ask me every particular that I have left out, I will endeavour to give all the information I can.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CORBALLY AND CASTLECOMER BRANCH

"ELOPEMENT" THOMAS

For many years I had been curious about two famous doctors who appeared in "Who's Who", a Dr Percy Kidd and a Francis Kidd, F.R.C.S, both stating their father as Joseph Kidd. When I started this search in earnest I found my way eventually to a Mrs Dorothy McCall a daughter of Joseph's. From her I had a very thorough outline of their family tree which we shall come back to in a later chapter# on the Limerick Kidds.

Dorothy McCall sent me the following from papers left by her sister Dr Mary Beatrice Kidd, aged 84, who died 1957, and which she had received from a Dr Leonard Kidd, born 1862, died 1937. It reads verbatim as follows:

"Thomas Kidd of Burnchurch House - Cuffe (?) Grange, Co. Kilkenny.
Dr L. Kidd went to see him. He says that a Thomas Kidd came from the North of Ireland about 1780 and contested the ownership of some property with Joclyn (?) near Ferns, Co. Wexford. This Thomas had a younger brother called Ralph, who was killed by the rebels in the Battle of Castle-somes (?) 1798.

Thomas eloped with a Miss Mary Langford and moved to Corbally (?), Queens County, close to the border of Carlow. His wife died 1830. Thomas died about 1840, and was buried at . He had three sons, John, Thomas and William, and several daughters. William had one son and five daughters. Some of Thomas' children are still alive. My informant, Thomas, says the Carlow and Wexford Kidds are members of his Family".

Comments on the above.

1. I now know that Thomas Kidd of Burnchurch died in 1902, so the above was a note of information given before that date. Burnchurch by the way is near the town of Kilkenny.

2. 'Joclyn' sic is almost certainly a mistranscription of Joseph and Castlesomer is surely Castlecomer. Castlecomer lies about 12 miles west of Carlowtown and is in the County of Kilkenny on the main road to Dublin.

3. "Came from the north of Ireland in 1780." This was the year Sackville Kidd Sovereign of Athlone died. The stone in Athlone erected to his memory was put up by a Thomas Kidd. It became the date remembered in verbal tradition.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - it appears that Franklin Kidd did not complete this intended later chapter; at least it was not included in the typescript sent to Gordon Kidd in 1973.

4. Dr Leonard Kidd was from Ulster and in common with many others including myself tried unsuccessfully to connect the Southern Ireland Kidds with the Kidd influx from Scotland into Co. Antrim in the early 17th Century (See Part 1, The Kidds of Northern Ireland). If his informant had simply said 'from the north', Leonard would certainly have registered it as 'come from the North of Ireland'. I think that Burnchurch Thomas, probably in his sixties, was retailing family tradition about his grandfather's origin and that from the north is in effect from Athlone which lies in the centre of Ireland at a strategic crossing of the river Shannon and about 100 miles as crow flies north west of Ferns.

5. I have since traced the gravestone of 'Elopement' Thomas. It is in the abandoned churchyard of the ruined church of Rathspick Parish, which lies just off the road N.W. from Carlow to Stradbally. It confirms his dates as 1745 - 1841 died aged 96.

6. Contested ownership of land near Ferns Co. Wexford with Joseph. Carlow and Wexford Kidds members of his family. Joseph Kidd of Raheen Co. Wexford 1768 - 1848 was a grandson of George Kidd of Newtonbarrystone and therefore according to my reconstruction during Chapters 1 and 2, a cousin of Elopement Thomas. The dispute was a family dispute.

7. Mary Langford. A John Langford married a Judith Kidd in 1792, (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds). Judith Kidd appears in my reconstruction Chapter 2 of the Ballyrankin and Raheen branch on grounds of locality, dates and known number of George of Raheen's daughters as a sister of Joseph of Raheen, hence also a cousin of 'elopement' Thomas. I shall guess that Mary Langford was therefore first known to him through this connexion.

8. Joseph Kidd was clearly interested in land ownership. In the tithe book for the parish of Kilrush of 1824 he signs as Commissioner. In the marriage settlement of one of his sisters he assigns land to provide her with an income should she be widowed.

Diary of William Kidd of Maidenhead (1802 - 1840)

In 1958 I got to know the late Colonel Charles Kidd of Maidenhead House, Ballickmoyler, 8 miles out of Carlow town on the Stradbally road. In 1963 he discovered [a] diary of his great grandfather, William Kidd; son of 'Elopement' Thomas. This was of critical importance and I quote.

"According to my great grandfather's diary (William Kidd, of Maidenhead), he was born at Coon [Coan] in the County of Kilkenny on 6th August 1802. "I had two brothers and three sisters besides another sister who died very young, and many years before I was born. My grandfather's name was

Ralf Kidd and my mother's father a William Langford from Ferns in the County Wexford. My father, Thomas Kidd was an uncommon strong and healthy man and all through life he used much exercise and was very industrious. He has given all his children their portion and put them above want. He has now attained to something about his 80th year and is still strong and healthy but reducing somewhat. My eldest brother John was born March 10th 1788 and he married Miss Kidd of Raheen in the County of Wexford. He lived for some years at Corbally, but left there to live in Knocknagee, near Carlow in the County of Kildare." So spake my great grandfather William in a diary we unearthed lately".

I can add here that Charles Kidd has told me that one of his ancestors had been "Captain of the Guard" at Ferns (Co. Wexford) according to his family tradition.

Two important things emerge from this diary. First the probable date of the Elopement, that is 1787, a year before the birth of the eldest son, second that not only 'his younger brother', but also his father was a Ralph Kidd. To me this latter fact seemed to confirm the idea I had already formed that Elopement Thomas might be the Thomas who erected the Athlone Stone, for surely Sackville Kidd must have had in addition some more ordinary Christian name at any rate in his family circles.

'Elopement' Thomas's children (Sixth generation)

Before going further I will anticipate and insert here, what I have since found out about 'Elopement' Thomas children (Sixth generation).

1. John Kidd, born as above, at Coon in 15 March 1788, living at Corbally House before he went to Knocknagee (Co. Carlow); married Eleanor Kidd of Raheen 1819. (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). Possibly for a time held a farm of 288 acres in Parish of Clogdagh, Townland of Clogrenan 1850 Griffiths Valuations, this place being four miles or so south west of Carlowstown. He appears in the Index of Prerogative Grants P.R.O. Dublin for 1856 - 58. So died about 1856 - 7. There is an otherwise unaccounted John Kidd[1] in the Slater's Directory 1856 among nobility, Gentry and Clergy address St Barnabas Street, town of Athy. Athy is just over the border of counties Leix and Kildare, about 5 miles N.E. from Corbally.

1. This John could just possibly be the Dublin accountant described in appendix to Chapter IV.

John Kidd was, it seems a well off man in the 'gentry' class. So too were the other sons Thomas and William. Thomas was renting 178 acres for £172 in the Parish of Tecolm, Townland of Corbally in 1850 (Griffiths Valuations). At that time also William's widow Mrs Phoebe Kidd had the house and 186 acres at Maidenhead and a further 78 acres at Farnans. William had died fairly young in July 1840 aged 38, and presumably it was William who first acquired Maidenhead houseland and land. Phoebe was born 1810 and died 1884 aged 73 and her stone is in Rathaspick abandoned churchyard as is William's father Thomas and others yet to be identified. Her maiden name was Rudd and she came from Templemore County Tipperary.[1]
Between John Kidd and the next son Thomas Kidd were three daughters and I have their details.

2. Bessie Kidd born 1793, died 1834, married John Guest in 1819 again of Templemore Co. Tipperary and had eight children in the fifteen years of marriage.[2]

3. Sarah Kidd born 1796, married Henry Brown and had a large family of sons.

4. Thomas Kidd. Then followed 'Elopement Thomas' second son Thomas of Corbally born 1800 died 1864. Will proved by son William Kidd of Corbally 7.9.1864. Customs House Register gives him as farmer of Ballylenan [Ballylehane], Corbally. William (son) present at death. Married Arabella Tarleton, of Hugenot extraction in 1835 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). She predeceased him. They had 12 children. "There is a legend that he drank to excess and was financially broke" says a great grandson.

5. William Kidd (of the diary) born 1802, at Coon, later of Maidenhead House, which he acquired, died 1840, aged 38. According to the late Charles Kidd the house before that had a bad reputation being used by young Dublin profligates for weekend parties.

6. Probably the sister "that had died very young".

1. Templemore is on the direct route South from Athlone and we know now for certain (Appendix Chapter I) that a William Kidd apprenticed as a printer in Athlone and a son of Sackville first set up in business in County Tipperary in or near Cashel not far from Templemore and that his wife's people were from Coom.

2. By way of 2024 updates – the Bessie and John Guest's family of Templemore and Cloughjordan Tipperary enjoy further connections to the Rudd family tied further to the Kidds of Corbally. Refer: Guest Paternal Heritage, Vol I, 2024, Research/Author: John Lindsay Robert Guest, National Library of Australia Catalogue, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia,

7. Maria Kidd born 1808, married Johnathan Bradley, 11.6.1825, Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. They had a daughter Eliza in 1826 Castlecomer Parish Register and a son David 1835% in same register.[1]

The details of four generations 7th 8th 9th and 10th stemming from Thomas and William will be set out later.

Who was the Ralph Kidd 'Elopement' Thomas's Father?

My theory for which I can find no other plausible alternative may now be set out in full.

1. David Kidd of Dublin, Tailor,

2. George Kidd of Athlone probably in clothier trade, and

3. Thomas Kidd of Limerick, father of Peter Kidd, documented as an 'Eminent Clothier and Freeman of Limerick' were brothers or cousins of third generation and all had a family connexion in the Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow border region, that is the William Kidd who married Mary Loftus in 1698. Thomas of Limerick in 1720 had also a dwelling there (Ballynastraw House in N.W. corner of Co. Wexford, not far from William then at Ballisland) and in that year bought a string of properties in the neighbourhood (Deed). His son Peter born 1712 the year before his mother Margaret died in Limerick, was then only 8 years old. So Thomas himself or some one on his behalf kept an interest in the Limerick business to which Peter eventually succeeded. Peter would have been 28 when his father Thomas eventually died in 1740. Peter however was not his eldest son. Thomas's eldest son and heir was William the tailor of Clonegall who inherited the properties in the neighbourhood of Ballynastraw being then about 30 and together with a joint executor sold them back to their original

1. There is some confusion in the records, which I can't unravel, between a Johnathan and a John Bradley, and a Maria and an Elizabeth Bradley (Kidd) as the following extracts show.

1825 Maria Kidd married Johnathan Bradley Ferns Ossory & Leighlin M.LB.s
1826 25/5 Johnathan & Maria Bradley bapt. daughter Eliza. (Castlecomer Reg.)
1827 16/4 John Bradley - Elizabeth Kidd Coolcullen married (Bethel Reg.)
x(1828 13/3 Johnathan and Elizabeth (formerly Kidd Bradley) bapt. son William,
x(l831 3/10) Johnathan and Elizabeth Bradley bapt. daughter Anne
x(1835 15/12 Johnathan and Maria (Kidd) Bradley bapt. son David

x Castlecomer Register.

owner from whom his father had bought them twenty years earlier for £600, a considerable sum in those days. And thereafter, as it were, disappears, as far as records go. Finally Thomas of Limerick and Ballynastraw must have married a second wife for in 1739 a year before his death he apprenticed a son John to the Goldsmiths in Dublin and this man eventually settled in Wexford near Ferns and married a Mary White a relative of his Uncle David's wife.

So much for Thomas of Limerick and Ballynastraw. The Dublin brother David, is well documented and he left no sons.

Now then as to George. Taking his dates as those on the Newtownbarry Stone (1683 - 1763) he would have been 21 when his father Thomas of Dublin died (1704) and in some branch of Clothier trade in Dublin. He married say about 1712, then aged 29. In 1719 he owns a house in Athlone. Our Sackville Kidd was born 1717. He was not the first son. The first# son was named Thomas after his grandfather and as I think, turns up as Thomas of Coolroe, Co. Wexford. See Chapter V on the Askamore branch. There was also certainly a later son George born 1728 who also settled in Wexford and appears on the Newtownbarry Stone, the George of Ballyrankin and Raheen died 1812.

But why this curious name Sackville. I have in Chapter 1 recorded that George Sackville (1st Viscount) and third son of Lional Cranfield Sackville, 1st Duke of Dorset was born 26 Jan. 1716, and that later, in 1749 was first secretary to his father than Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The explanation that occurred to me also accounts for the name Ralph. It is that he was christened Ralph Sackville Kidd, Ralph because that was his mother's maiden surname (we have come across this surname in the previous Chapter) and Sackville, because the first Duke of Dorset was father George's most distinguished client. Later when Ralph was in Athlone in business on his own, which we now know was a periwigmaker, he used the name in his business because of its aristocratic connexions. In the family he was never known as Sackville but only as Ralph.

But a more serious difficulty still remains, why the inscription on the stone in St. Mary's Church or Churchyard in Athlone. "Here lie the bodies of George Kidd and his wife and three of his children. As a mark of his filial affection Thomas Kidd erected this stone to preserve the memory of his father, Sackville Kidd, son of the above George who also was interred here with six of his children". Not altogether usual, I feel.

First I think Sackville in his time was well known and perhaps even notorious in Athlone and its neighbourhood. The use of the name Sackville is in itself suggestive and then there is the fact that he, possibly on his own initiative, had his second marriage (1774) to Elizabeth Waller, a widow, recorded in the Hibernian Chronicle and himself described as Vice Sovereign

#[Note added by WSF Kidd] - typescript has “last”. This is contradicted by “a later son” in the second sentence on from this, and information elsewhere in the text (Ch 1, p17) shows this Thomas' estimated birth date before Sackville.

of Athlone, and later in the Dublin Directory of 1780, among the magistrates of chief towns, as Sovereign of Athlone. And yet in the opinion today of a local antiquarian in Athlone he could not have been Sovereign or Vice Sovereign as this position was exclusively held by two families of the local aristocracy. The only position open to tradesmen was that of a Bailiff of which there were two. I draw the conclusion that his family as a whole were not too fond of being reminded of him.

His widow, his second wife, for the last six years of his life was the prime mover in getting the stone put up. There was this burial plot originally obtained by George in which first some of George's children and later six of Sackville's own children had been buried. It was of course for Thomas "Grandpa George's Grave". He never knew, or had forgotten that Grandpa George and Grandma Eleanor had died almost together while away with Uncle George, Co. Wexford. He would have been 18 at the time and just possibly training in Dublin or elsewhere. The widow could easily have not known. All she wanted was that Sackville should have a memorial. Thomas is only lukewarm. He waters it down by the opening sentence about Grandpa George, his wife and three children. Assuming the stone was erected the year Sackville died, 1780, and not, as might be, later, Thomas was then 35, a bachelor and possible "Captain of the Guard" at Ferns, and most certainly not living in Athlone. His elopement with Mary Langford was not until 1787.

I expect you may feel at this stage that its really a bit too much to disbelieve what a man puts on his father's gravestone about his grandfather's place of burial some 20 years earlier. I do myself. More evidence I am certain exists and can be found. But at the moment the tale I have put together to cover the evidence at present is at least interesting.

Reconstruction of 'Elopement' Thomas's History

Eldest son of Sackville of Athlone. Born 1745 and brought up ambitiously and becomes in due course Captain of the Guard at Ferns. His Uncle George of Raheen lives in that neighbourhood. In 1780 his father dies and he inherits all or in part. In 1787 at age of 42 elopes with a Mary Langford, leaves Wexford and settled at Coon, where his eldest son John is born in 1788. In 1792 his cousin Judith Kidd daughter of his uncle George Kidd of Raheen marries John Langford, Mary Langford's brother, and later 1819 his eldest son John marries another daughter of George Kidd of Raheen by then a middle aged woman of 46 who is in fact a cousin of his father, 'Elopement' Thomas, and a sister in law of his mother - a curious and uncommon relationship.

'Elopement' Thomas's brother Ralph.

So far all we have about brother Ralph is that he was killed in the fighting at Castlecomer in 1798, and that he was a younger brother and[#] *so born about 1750.*

 # [note added by WSF Kidd] - the manuscript of this page found in Franklin Kidd's archive shows the final part of the sentence (marked by italic font) was omitted from the typed version.

Evidence of at least two families of Kidds in this district besides Elopement Thomas and his family is contained in

(a) The Castlecomer Parish Register which has been examined for me on two different occasions by different people.

(b) Extracts made in 1902 from the register of Mothel (Bethel) Parish Leighlinbridge. This register was destroyed in the Dublin troubles in 1920 and so these extracts are unique. I explain how I got them.

At the end of this Chapter I give both these pieces of evidence in full and I can say at once that they establish with fair certainty that Ralph was married and had several sons and a possible daughter. I will take the Castlecomer register first.

The Castlecomer Parish Register

First there is a Jane Kidd who died in 1814. She could on dates be Ralph's widow. Unfortunately in the reports I had no age at death was given. It would be interesting to check this.

Next there is a George Kidd (sixth generation) of Cruttenclogh [Croghtenclogh] and Castlecomer, a carpenter, who married an Ann Crawford (or Hill), and died aged 72, in 1845 (born 1776). His trade and the name of his wife come from records of a series of baptisms of children of theirs. On dates and locality this George qualifies as one of Ralph's sons, but it is noticeable that he and his children are artisans and workmen and not quite in the same social class as Elopement Thomas and his children. I explain this as follows. Thomas the eldest had ambitious education aimed at putting him in the class of gentry. His brother William (see Appendix Chapter 1) was apprenticed a printer, a trade for which a sound education was required and this son did well later socially speaking. Ralph was apprenticed to joiners and carpenters occupation and he and his descendants drifted rather lower in the social scale.

We can now list George of Cruttenclogh's seven children (seventh generation). It should not be difficult to trace this family from then on, but I have not.

1. Jane, baptised 1815 Castlecomer Reg. by George Kidd of Cruttenclogh and Ann formerly Crawford. This Jane married James Glenham, labourer in 1848, being daughter of George Kidd of Cruttenclogh. Witness William Sawyer at St. Mary Kilkenny. (Note mother's name here given as Crawford. In all other cases as Hill).

2. Margaret baptised 1818 by George and Anne of Coon Reg. of Mothel Leighlinbridge.

3. Alice, baptised 1821 by George and Ann (formerly Hill) Castlecomer Reg.

4. Thomas baptised 1823 by George Kidd of Cruttenclogh and Ann (former Hill), This Thomas married in 1848 (Customs House Register) Sarah Hill being then a Carpenter of Bilbo [Bilboa]* Parish of Cloydagh and father George also entered as a Carpenter. The marriage was at the Register Office Carlow. The Castlecomer Register shows they had a son William baptised 1850. Would be interesting to look for further children later in this Register.

5. George baptised 1826 by George Kidd and Anne (formerly Hill).

6. William, baptised 1829 son of George Kidd and Ann formerly Hill died 1838.

7. John also baptised same year 1829, son of George and Ann.

The extracts from the Parish register of Mothel (Bethel) Leighlinbridge 1902.

These first received from Frederick Alexander Kidd [1] whom I traced from the fact reported to me that he had been enquiring around Carlow about Kidd ancestors and that he worked for Shell oil. Dr Simpson was his great uncle by marriage. The original Andrew who emigrated with family was his great, great grandfather. F. A. Kidd sent me at the same time an outline of Andrew' s Canadian descendants. To quote from his letter of August 1960

"My great grandfather Andrew Kidd married to Jane Kilfoyle left Ireland for Canada in 1818 or 1819. He had farmed near Coan (or Coon) about eight miles north west of Leighlinbridge. Coolcullen about three miles south of Coon. The Thomas and George Kidd in the register extracts were probably brothers of Andrew Kidd."

We can date Andrew whose eldest son John was married before the emigration as will appear later, as having been born about 1775, and on date and locality

1. A copy of this same letter received from another source 10 or 12 years later gives the Rectory as Bethel, the writer as Godfrey J. Green Canon and adds another name Jane, a second Jane, the first Jane being the mother and the second the daughter to the names of the family of Kidds that left the parish in 1818. It also omits altogether the list of baptisms, marriages and burials of Kidds between 1810 and 1823.

**[note added by WSF Kidd] – Bilboa village is on current OSI maps, and the church there still exists (view on Google Earth) but the name does not appear as a townland, nor as a civil parish in the IreAtlas database for the area round the village at the intersection of the borders of the three counties Carlow-Laois (Queen's Co)-Kilkenny. IreAtlas contains a townland entry for Bilboa in Co. Limerick but this cannot be the place mentioned in the typescript.*

he is therefore another of Ralph of Castlecomer's sons. As to the Thomas and George Kidd more will be said.

Now let me insert here a list of of the Kidds from the Mothel (Bethel) Register omitting only the Margaret daughter of George and Ann Kidd of Castlecomer already dealt with. It will help in the following discussion.

1813 Andrew and Jane Kidd of Coolcullen a daughter Jane

1816 -- ditto -- a son Andrew

4 July 1819 -- ditto -- a daughter Sarah

Note the emigration must have been later. Note also these three younger children Jane, Andrew and Sarah not mentioned in the Register statement that "Andrew, and Jane Kidd, John, Mary, Thomas, George and Betty left the parish in 1818". I suppose they were just children too young to matter.

1820 Thomas and Sally Kidd of Coolcullen a daughter Mary Ann

1821. George and Jane Kidd of Old Leighlinbridge a daughter Eliza

1821 Thomas and Sally Kidd of Coolcullen a son William

1827 John Bradley marries Elizabeth Kidd of Coolcullen

1823 John Leeson of Killinair [Killinure?; Kill?][#], marries Mary Kidd of Dysart [parish?, or Dysart Glebe][#].

Not long after I had heard from Fred Alexander Kidd I had a letter out of the blue from Rev. J. H. Kidd, of Woodbridge, Ontario, a man I later found was over 90. This letter gave not only the outline of his own line and descent from Joseph Kidd of Askamore (see previous chapter) who emigrated with grown up children in 1824, but also a detailed account of Andrew's family, their arrival in Canada. In 1902, the date in the extract from Bethel Register, Dr Simpson I reckon would have been seventyish and the Rev. J.H. thirtyish. There must have been close contacts between these two Kidd families in Canada over the years, a fact which I have suggested could indicate that they were well acquainted and even related in Ireland and that the emigration first of Andrew led on to that of Joseph of the same locality two or three years later. I now quote Rev. J.H. K.

"Andrew Kidd and Jane Kilfoyle 1818: travelled up the St Laurence and Ottawa rivers. Found settlement had taken place around Richmond. There was a section further west. Here they settled. They named it 'The Derry'. In three years' time the land was all taken, but in

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – see the footnotes for these places in the placenames appendix; all three have uncertainties in their identification. Dysart parish covers most of the townlands of Coan East and West.

fifteen years there were few Irish left in the settlement. Andrew Kidd now had family of four sons and four daughters.

John
Thomas
Andrew
George
Mary (Mrs Leeson)
Jane (Mrs Skirley)
Betsy (Mrs Mills)
Sarah (Mrs Gilfoyle)

John the eldest was twenty years old of age and married. On arriving his wife gave birth to a child and died. The child was Andrew who later went to live in Bruce county. John then married Mary Garland. They had a family of fourteen. Mary Garland a school teacher came from a family of fifteen. They walked 20 miles in the village of Perth to be married (then following the names of John and Mary's fourteen children).

In 1821 Thomas and George Kidd cousins of Andrew Kidd came to Derry 'The Derry '. Thomas married Mary Ann Leach. Their family was

1. William who had a store at #Burritts Rapids, Ontario,
2. Richard,
3. George, who had a son known 'Tavern Tom' and
   Ned, a bachelor and member of Parliament. When Thomas Kidd' s wife died he married John's widow (Mary Garland)."

I will next quote from letters received from J. Harold Kidd of Burritts Rapids a grandson of the above mentioned William, stated above to have been eldest son of the Thomas Kidd, who went to Canada about the same time as Andrew.

"Thomas Kidd left Co. Kildare with his cousin John Kidd in 1820. Thomas left his sister Mary behind, who married James Ashmore[1] of Fenigh Co. Tipperary. Thomas and John settled in the Ottawa area where I live. Thomas had three sons, the eldest William my grandfather, who had five sons the eldest of which was my father Thomas."

1. In another later letter "Thomas Kidd leaving Ireland in 1818 left one sister Mary Kidd whose husband was John Warren" and "My direct paternal forbears Thomas Kidd emigrated in 1820, and left his sister Mary behind who married John Warren."

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – the place name has been corrected here and below in the document from the "Burrills Rapids" of the typescript

again in a later letter "Thomas and his first cousin John Kidd arrived here in Carleton County at Richmond 20 miles distant in 1818. My grandfather (William) moved to Burritts Rapids."

For the above it would seem the most obvious assumption is that the two first cousins of Andrew's eldest son John, the Thomas and George were brothers and are the Thomas and George of the Bethel Reg. Old Leighlinbridge. Thomas with a wife called Sally and a son William baptised 26 April 1821 and George of Old Leighlinbridge with a wife Jane and a daughter Eliza baptised Jan. 1821. On this assumption their emigration could not have been before 1821 at the earliest, just as for a similar reason Andrew's could not have been before 1820. But note that Rev. J.H. Kidd's report names Thomas's wife as Mary Ann Leach not Sally.

Who was the father of cousins Thomas and George, a father born about 1775 - 80, who would be another son of Ralph of Castlecomer in addition to those we have so far had namely 'emigrating Andrew' and 'carpenter George'. There is a man in the records who might fit the bill satisfactorily on location but not well on dates. This is a Thomas Kidd of Leighlinbridge. A record which is in the 'Memorials of the Dead in Ireland' is, I think, that of a tombstone recording death and burial in 1815 of his wife Mary and a baby son Joseph born that same year 1815. We should have to assume that the baby Joseph was late child if this Thomas of Leighlinbridge was indeed also father of our emigres George and Thomas who must have been born about 1800.

Let us say then we have an Andrew, a George and a Thomas, sons of Ralph of Castlecomer. In addition we have a good case for a daughter Elizabeth Kidd of Old Leighlinbridge who married William Shirley in 1806 (born about 1780), Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s.

I do not feel quite satisfied with this reconstruction and one must always remember that the Castlecomer Register, so helpful in after years was destroyed in 1798.[1]

1. For the information of any future investigator I add here four other Kidds I have not been able to place. In the first place from the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds.

William Thomas Kidd who married Frances McCormick in 1809 (born about 1780), Harriet Kidd who married Thomas Chapman in 1799 (born about 1775) Christopher Kidd who married Ann Alkin 1809 (born about 1785) and finally a Thomas Kidd, Gent, Farmer of Stradbally Hill father of Agnes Kidd of Stradbally Leix who married a Thomas Willy in 1845. Customs House Register of Protestant marriages. This Thomas could have a birth date about 1780 - 90. I suppose it is just possible he may be the same man as our Thomas of Leighlinbridge, possible son of Ralph of Castlecomer.

Descendants of William of Maidenhead and Thomas of Corbally (sixth generation, sons of Elopement Thomas).

William (1802 - 1840) had one son Samuel Kidd of Maidenhead and four daughters.

Seventh generation.

1. Samuel Wesley Kidd, 1838 - 1912, aged 74, married Emma Helena Tarleton in 1876, at St Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, she being of Ballsbridge Dublin, Emma died in 1920.

2. Jane Kidd, married Thomas Bodkin 1852 at the Church of Castletown near Maidenhead, John Kidd (Uncle) and Samuel J. Davies, witnesses.

3. Phoebe Kidd 1840 - 1894 , married in 1862 Edward Bowers (1836 - 1901) one son recorded William Edward Bowers.

4. Bessie Kidd married a Mr Askins and went to Australia.

5. Mary Kidd married Jones Henry Davis at Castletown Church 1857 John Kidd (Uncle) and others witnesses.

I have the male Davis line for four subsequent generations which I will insert here.

8th generation William Denis Kidd Davis 1852 - 1889, married E. Jordan.

9th generation William Kidd Davies (note spelling) born 1882, married F. Harmer.

10th generation William Kidd Davies, married E. Grey.

11th generation Peter Davies and Joy Davies.

Eighth generation

Samuel Wesley Kidd had one son Harold Kidd (1880 - 1968) Eighth generation, and three daughters. In order of age

Eileen Phoebe (1884 - 1931) who married Rev. James William Camier of the Church of Ireland in 1909 and had (ninth generation) a son Ernest Camier and a daughter Eileen Camier who married a Basil Bryan.

Olive Tarleton who married a Mr Devlin and was alive at Falmouth in 1960 with a daughter Helen Devlin who married a Mr Corbett.

May. She married first Charles Kidd, a second cousin, a dentist, who went to Stellenbosh, S. Africa, and died of T.B. and second to a Mr Walter Hoyle and was still living recently.

I have not much of Harold Kidd except his dates, born 29.2.1880 and died 24 April 1968, at Maidenhead aged 88, and had an only son Charles born 4.2.1915 (ninth generation). I met Charles at his Maidenhead house for one evening in 1958 (possibly 57 or 59). At that time his father Harold, his first wife, and children were in Canada. Charles married first Miriam Sutcliff of Toronto and second Patricia Lorraine Maitland Congreve. He died 17 Jan. 1970 aged only 55. His children (ninth generation) are :-.

1. Grace married and living Germany 1970.

2. David married 1968 Angela, now 1974 at Maidenhead.

3. Dennis, an accountant in Montreal.

Finally then we come to 'Elopement' Thomas's youngest# son, also a Thomas, born 1800 and his descendants. As we have seen he came in to the Corbally house and farm. He appears in the Griffiths Valuations 1850 as of parish of Tecoln, townland of Corbally, farmer of Ballylinar [Ballylynan], 178 acres and house £172. He died 12.11.1864. Customs House register, a widower. His will was proved by William Kidd of Corbally 7.9.1864 a discrepancy in dates here. This William was evidently his son, for according to information from Charles above mentioned William, Charles' great grandfather and elder# brother of Thomas of Corbally died 4.1.1840. Thomas, he married in 1835 a Miss Arabella Tarleton, of Hugenot descent, who was born 1807, and died in 1864. She bore him 12 children (seventh generation). I have a record of 5 sons and 4 daughters. They were

Seventh generation

1. Thomas Tarleton Kidd, of Stradbally and later of Burnchurch, Co. Kilkenny. He is the man who gave Dr Leonard Kidd the information with which this Chapter starts. He was born 1839 and died 1902, aged 63. He married Abigale V. Blackmore in 1864 or earlier and is buried with his wife and eldest daughter in the old churchyard Burnchurch. One son and three daughters as set out below.

2. William Kidd of Corbally; married a Frances about 1871. She died in 1874 aged 25. They had two children who both died; first another

#{note added by William Kidd] – these marked statements are not consistent with the birth date (6 Aug 1802) given by his brother William in his own diary, quoted in the last sentence on p79.

William who died aged 3, in 1876 probably as a result of accident for death certified by Coroner; second a girl Sarah died 1874 aged 1 year. After these tragic events the father William went to the U.S.A. and there married again and is reported as having had two sons and a daughter.

3. The third son was Charles Kidd. His death is recorded in the Customs House Register 8th of July 1875 aged 32, Born 1843. He was a 'gentleman' farmer of Crossleigh [Crosslow] Carlow. To illustrate uncertainties, I can say that a Mr V. G. Hinds, son of one of Thomas's daughters, and therefore a nephew of Charles, and an old man of 86 when he wrote in 1960, says "Mr Gregory brought me over to the old torn down church of Rathaspick where all the Kidds of the older generations are buried and where Charles was buried July 1876 aged 30 years. ..... The tombstones are very overgrown with white lichen and it's hard to get down the names and dates". I also have a record that Charles married one of the Tarleton family a Frances Tarleton a sister of the Emma Tarleton who married Charles cousin Samuel Wesley Kidd of Maidenhead (see above).

4. & 5. These two sons were named Samuel and Henry and I have nothing further of them. One could no doubt find them in the Customs House Register of deaths. I reckon they were born between 1840 and 1850 about so their marriages too might be found recorded if indeed they did marry.

6. 7. 8. & 9. The four daughters recorded were named, Mary Jane, Martha, Arabella, and Susanna. Mary Jane married a Mr Wilson and had a son who was a 'clever lawyer' (8th generation). Susanna was born 1838 and died 1918 aged 80. She married 8.4.1866 a Mr Hinds at Rathaspick Church . This would be in Customs House Register, but I have not checked. I have a record that her tombstone at Timahoe. They had four sons (8th generation) Frank, Thomas (1868 - 1938) buried at Stradbally; Leslie Hinds over 86 in 1960; and V. Griff. Hinds, my correspondent also over 86 in 1960. I have nothing of the other two girls Martha and Arabella.[1]

1. The Stradbally Reg. has a Robert William Kidd son of Thomas and Ann Kidd. Could be a mistake for Arabella, born November 1832, baptised 31 March 1833.

It remains now to set out the descendants of the eldest son Thomas Tarleton Kidd (7th generation). But the Kidd name dies out. The only son recorded, besides three girls, was named Charles Kidd. Born 1870. He was a dentist, went to Stellenboch in South Africa, and died there of T.B. at early age of 51. He had married his 2nd cousin, May Kidd, daughter of Samuel Wesley Kidd; later May Kidd married a Walter Hoyle who died in 1949. May Hoyle was still alive circa 1960. Now the three girls. The first, named Bessie died young, aged seventeen again of T.B. It looks as if this weakness must have come in through the mother Abigale V. Blackmore. The other two children Eva Violet Kidd and Ethel Mary Kidd and their children (Both married) were free of it. Eva Violet married Dr Robert Stirling. Two daughters recorded, who both married men named Hutchinson; I only knew the name of one of these daughters, Alice Evelyn Stirling born 1895. She had 3 girls (10th generation). The other whose Christian name I have not got had four sons (10th generation),

1.A farmer named unknown

2. Kevin Hutchinson also a farmer.

3. Arthur Hutchinson, D.F.C.

4. Another farmer name unknown to me.

This concludes my information, subject to correction, as to the descendants of 'Elopement' Thomas Kidd.

Descendants of 'Emigration' Andrew Kidd and of George and Thomas probably nephews of his who emigrated at about the same time.

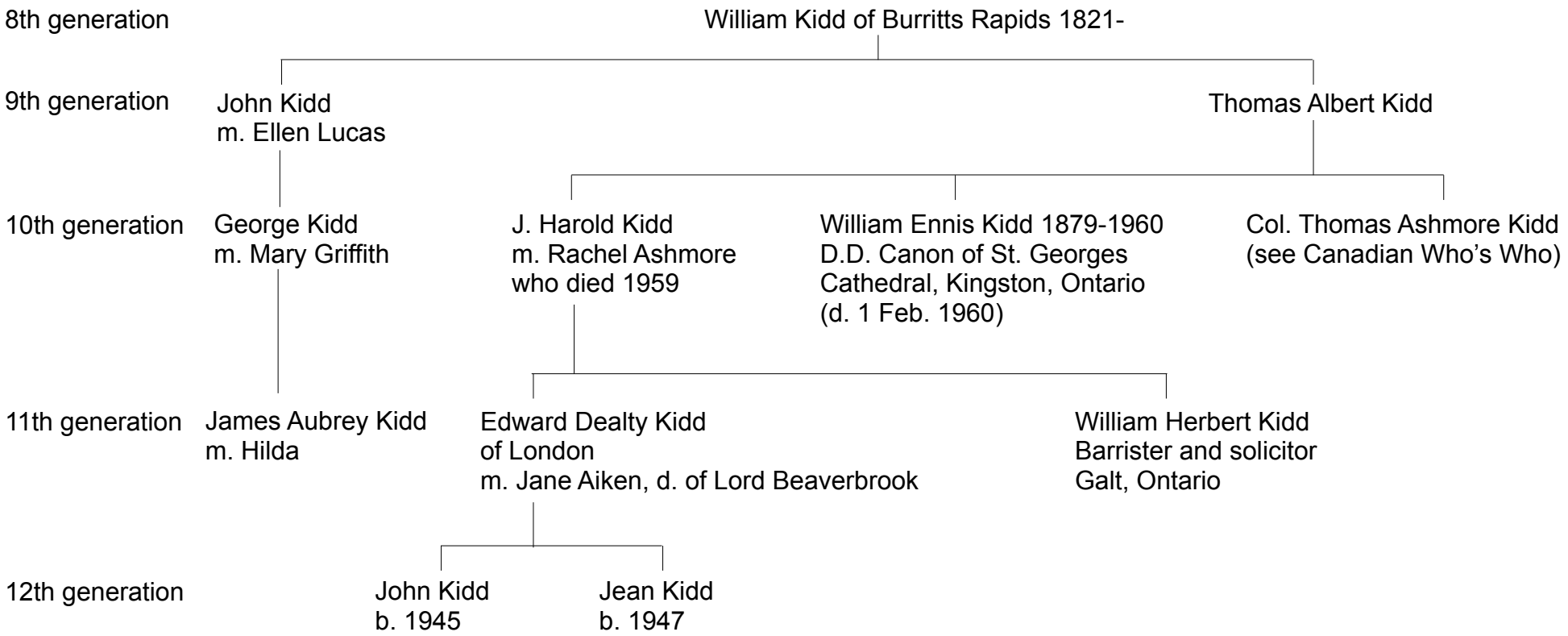
Andrew's Canadian descendants are currently being very fully studied and documented by Mr Gordon Kidd of R.R.3. Georgetown Ontario, Canada, and I will not therefore include them in this story. Two general comments here of his are appropriate.

The first is as to old age in the line. "Their life expectancy seems to have averaged in the middle seventies, in spite of the risks, hardships and limited health services. Their tendency is to average weight or below. Dark colouring of hair and eyes is common. The other is that in contrast to certain of the other branch for example that stemming from 'Elopement' Thomas himself described above, the Kidd name in the ensuing generations in Canada has multiplied strongly. They seem to be mainly professional middle class and many have attained distinction.

I have some information about Thomas's descendants, but nothing further about George. Thomas had 3 sons and a daughter (8th generation). William the eldest opened a general store at Burritts Rapids. I have his line down to the present day which I set out below in Tabular form. The second son George had in turn a son[#] known as Tavern Tom Kidd and this is all I know of him. The third son's name was Richard. The daughter was named Mary Ann and she married a man named Hodgins. She like William was born in Ireland before the emigration and appears in the Bethel (Mothel) Register (see Appendix.)

#[note added by William Kidd] – the list on p. 88 has 2 sons (Ned omitted in para above); although the statement about Ned on p. 88 is not unambiguous, and could be read either as his being a son of George and brother to 'Tavern' Tom, or another (fourth) son of Thomas. On p. 88 one correspondent makes a firm statement that there were three sons of Thomas, so it is more likely that Ned was son of George.

Descendants of William Kidd of Burritts Rapids, Ontario (p.95 of Franklin Kidd's typescript)



APPENDIX I, CHAPTER VI

Bethel or Mothel Rectory, Leighlinbridge 26 July 1902.

Dear Dr Simpson,

On looking over some of our old parish records I have come across a line of protestant parishioners in the year 1816 and give you some extracts which may interest you.

(1) William Garland
Richard Garland
Helty Garland

John Garland

Eliza Garland died 1817

Thomas Garland

(2) John Garland wife a - - I presume Butler

Nicholas, James, Margaret, Thomas, Poluck, William, Hetty, Betty, Richard, three others names obliterated

(3) Thomas Garland wife Jane
Elizabeth, Thomas, Nicholas, Anne

1810 November 15 Richard son of John and Ellen Garland of Coolcullen
1811 May 26 Thomas son of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1810 November 24 Nicholas son of Patrick and Peggy Garland of Coolcullen
1812 August 20 Edward son of John and Ellen Garland
1813 March 14 Jane daughter of Andrew and Jane Kidd of Coolcullen
1814 February 13 Eliza daughter of Richard and Betty Garland of Coolcullen
1814 March 9 Nicholas son of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1815 December 17 Thomas son of Richard and Betty Garland of Coolcullen
1816 February 15 Anne daughter of John and Ellen Garland of Coolcullen
1816 June 9 Anne daughter of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1816 February 20 Andrew son of Andrew and Jane Kidd of Coon
1818 February 15 Margaret daughter of George and Anne Kidd of Coon
1818 May 3 Ellen daughter of John and Ellen Garland of Coolcullen
1818 August 30 John son of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1819 July 4 Sarah daughter of Andrew and Jane Kidd of Coon
1820 February 20 Thomas son of Nicholas and Anne Garland of Escarty [Uskerty]
1820 April 2 Mary Ann daughter of Thomas and Sally Kidd of Coolcullen
1821 January 7 Eliza daughter of George and Jane Kidd of Old Leighlinbridge
1821 February 4 Mary daughter of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen

1821 April 26 Williame son of Thomas and Sally Kidd of Coolcullen
1823 October 17 Susanna daughter of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1828 July 25 Henry son of Thomas and Jane Garland of Coolcullen
1827 April 16 Married by .. John Bradley .. Elizabeth Kidd, Coolcullen
1823 April 2 Married by John Gleeson (Leeson?) of parish of Killinair - Mary Kidd of Dysart
November 1823 Widow Garland died and was buried at Coolcullen

(2) Extracts parish register Mothel Rectory, Leighlinbridge

(4) Andrew and Jane Kidd (Great Grandfather)
John, Mary, Thomas, George, Betty,
Family left parish1818.

I enclose you extracts from old register in pencil, but I fear there is not much in them to interest you. In an old Vestry Book going back to 1799 I find John Garland, frequently holding the position of church warden. You will I think, have no difficulty in recognizing that l-2-3 contain your antecedents Garland - John and Thomas being brothers who held places in Coolcullen while in 4 John Kidd whose name you gave me and who married Margaret (in 2). If I can give you any further information I shall be very happy to do so.

Yours very truly,

- - - T. Lane - - -

Rather sparse records I have - Believe Dr. Simpson now dead had more.
Below rough family tree - will send complete one later - need some recent details and may take some time.

(Signed) Frederick Alexander Kidd.

Extracts from Castlecomer Parish Register

Burials
Jane Kidd of Coon 19.2.1821.
but by another correspondent Jane of Coon (Cooan Sic.) 7.3.1814.
William son of George Kidd and Ann 28.3.1838.
George Kidd of Cruthenclough aged 72; 9.4.1848. (Colleium Church).

Marriages
John Shore of Killaban Parish to Sarah Hill of Cruttenclough 31.1.1832.

Baptisms
Jane daughter of George Kidd of Cruttenclough and Ann formerly Crawford 11.1.1815.
Alice daughter of George Kidd of Cruttenclough and Ann formerly Hill 1.4.1821.
(but note the other correspondent "formerly Crawford").
Thomas, son of George (from one correspondent only) 26.10.1823.
George, son of George Kidd and Ann (Hill) of Cruttenclough by Rev. James Elliott, 28.10.1826.
John, son of George and Ann. 18.4.1829
William son of George Kidd and Ann Hill of Cruttenclough (for burial see above) 26.4.1829
William son Thomas Kidd and Sarah Hill 24.3.1850.
Anne, daughter of George and Ann. 16.8.1835.
Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Maria Bradley formerly Kidd of Castlecomer 25.5.1826.
William son of Jonathan and Elisabeth (formerly Kidd) Bradley 13.3.1828.
Anne, daughter of Jonathan and Elisabeth Bradley 3.10.1831.
David, son of Jonathan and Maria Bradley 5.12.1835.

Place names in Franklin Kidd's manuscript
(this section is an addition contributed by WSF Kidd 4/2012)

Irish place names are a ripe and abundant source for confusion (!); rather than correction of the names in the typescript to match the current official list, and proliferation of new footnotes, I have chosen to make the separate lists below, keyed to the page numbers of the manuscript. These include all places mentioned in SE Ireland in Counties Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, Leix/Laois, Kilkenny, and southern Kildare. Places outside that area (in Dublin, Limerick, etc) are not included.

The list below gives townlands first; a separate list of parishes follows this. The typescript page number refers *only to the first mention of a particular place relevant to the context of a Kidd-related person*; many of them occur repeatedly thereafter in the typescript.

A few place names may (or might) be ambiguous as to identity; where I think this could be the case there is a mark to a footnote list following the table.

Among the county names, one has three possible forms:
Franklin Kidd uses the old form “County Leix”; this is the current Co. Laois.
However, it can also be called “Queens's County”, and the IreAtlas database uses that form.

If you want to find other Irish places, especially townland and/or parish names, I recommend the website: The IreAtlas Townland database [http://www.leitrim-roscommon.com/ireatlas/]
Used in conjunction with the maps viewable online from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland [http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer] it is possible to resolve most place name and location questions.

I have also compiled a file, which includes most of the places mentioned in Franklin Kidd's manuscript, that displays them in Google Earth. This includes all the churches (except in Dublin), including those where just the registers* are mentioned, as well as towns and villages, and the townlands. A link to this Google Earth kmz file can be found on this website. Geographic coordinates can be extracted from this file, using Google Earth, or otherwise.

*Many of the old church registers are now deposited in the Church of Ireland Representative Church Body Library in Dublin, and are not to be found in the parish of origin.
See: [Location Of Records - http://ireland.anglican.org/information/65]
A list of those registers in the Dublin library can be found here:
[http://www.ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/parregs.pdf]
see also this page:
[Survival Of Parish Registers - http://ireland.anglican.org/information/68]

Townlands may overlap parish boundaries; parish boundaries can even cross a county boundary, it seems. Civil parishes are (and were) unlikely to coincide exactly with the ecclesiastical parishes. Errors and/or omissions in the list below therefore might be of Irish origin, rather than mine.....

William S F Kidd 04/2012

Franklin Kidd page in typescript (first occ.)	Townland, Village, or Town name in FK typescript	Name from IreAtlas database	Civil parish from IreAtlas	County
		Villages, Towns in italics **Bold** if different from FK		
p6	Clough	Clough	Clonmore	Wexford
	Carnew	Carnew (*also town*)	Carnew	Wicklow
	Clonegall	Clonegall (*also town*)	Moyacomb	Carlow
	Shillelagh	*Shillelagh*	Carnew	Wicklow
p9	Raheen	Raheen	Kilrush	Wexford
	Ballyrankin	Ballyrankin	Kilrush	Wexford
	Ballynastraw	Ballynastraw	Moyacomb	Wexford
p10	(Ballynesbagh)	**Ballynastraw**	Moyacomb	Wexford
p10 (also p23)	Ballyboy	Ballyboy	Ballycarney	Wexford
p11	Clobemon	Clobemon	Ballycarney	Wexford
p14	Ballisland	**Balisland**	Moyacomb	Wicklow
p16	Coalattin	**Coolatin**	Carnew	Wicklow
p17	Coolroe[1*]	Coolroe	Tintern	Wexford
	Tintern	Tintern	Tintern	Wexford
	Owenduff[2*]	no match – see parish list		
p20	Askamore	**Aska More**	Carnew	Wexford
p21	Cranemore	Cranemore	Barragh	Carlow
	Knocknagee	Knocknagee	Ballaghmoon	Kildare
	Ballyellis	Ballyellis	Carnew	Wexford
p23	Slyguff[4*]	**Sliguff**	Sliguff	Carlow
		Sliguff	Lorum	Carlow
p24	Boris	**Borris** (***also town***)	Clonygoose	Carlow
	Corah	Corah	Ballycarney	Wexford
p25	Coolbawn[3*]	**Coolbawn Demesne**	Templeludigan	Wexford
	Ballymoney	**Ballymoney Lower**	Kiltennell	Wexford
		Ballymoney Upper	Kiltennell	Wexford
	Gorey	*Gorey (also parish)*	Kilmakilloge	Wexford
p26	Monart West	Monart West	Monart	Wexford
	Carlow	Carlow (*also town & parish*)	Carlow	Carlow
p27	Glenharry[4*]	**Glannahary**	Sliguff	Carlow
		Glannahary	Lorum	Carlow
	Leighlinbridge	Leighlinbridge (*also town*)	Agha	Carlow
	Baganalstown	***Bagenalstown***	Dunleckny	Carlow
p28	Rathvilly	Rathvilly (*also town*)	Rathvilly	Carlow
	Mount Lucas[5*]	**no match near Rathvilly**		
p29	Tullow	*Tullow*	Fennagh	Carlow
	Staplestown	Staplestown	Ballinacarrig	Carlow
p31	lower Ballingate	Ballingate Lower	Carnew	Wicklow
	Ballingate	Ballingate	Carnew	Wicklow
	Money[6*]	Money	Carnew	Wexford
	Coolkenne[7*]	**Coolkenna**	Aghowle	Wicklow
p32	Drummin[8*]	Drummin	Moyacomb	Wicklow
	Drummine	**Drummin**	Moyacomb	Wicklow
	Drummen[9*]	**Drummin**	Preban	Wicklow
	Preban	Preban	Preban	Wicklow

p33	Ballinglen	Ballinglen	Preban	Wicklow
	Moyne	Moyne	Moyne	Wicklow
p34	Umrygar	Umrygar	Carnew	Wicklow
	Tombrean	**Tombreen**	Carnew	Wicklow
	Hillbrook	**Hillbrook Lower**	Carnew	Wicklow
		Hillbrook Upper	Carnew	Wicklow
	Barnadown[10*]	Barnadown	Kilpipe	Wexford
	Tinahely	Tinahely (*and town*)	Kilcommon	Wicklow
	Camolin	Camolin (*and town*)	Toome	Wexford
	Cronyhorn	**Cronyhorn Lower**	Carnew	Wicklow
		Cronyhorn Upper	Carnew	Wicklow
	Courtown	Courtown (*and town*)	Kiltennell	Wexford
p35	Ferns	*Ferns* (and townlands)	Ferns	Wexford
	Ballard	Ballard	Carnew	Wicklow
		Ballard	Aghowle	Wicklow
p37	Kilbride	Kilbride	Barragh	Carlow
	Kildavin	Kildavin	Barragh	Carlow
	Kildreenagh	Kildreenagh	Dunleckny	Carlow
	Ballywilliam	Ballywilliam	Templeludigan	Wexford
p39	Ullard[11*]	**Ullard Beg**	Myshall	Carlow
		Ullard More	Myshall	Carlow
p40	Bohermore	Bohermore	Dunleckny	Carlow
	Dunleckny	Dunleckny	Dunleckny	Carlow
p41	Templeludigan	Templeludigan	Templeludigan	Wexford
	The Rower	*The Rower*	The Rower	Kilkenny
	Coole	Coole	The Rower	Kilkenny
p42	Kilreenagh	**Kildreenagh**	Dunleckny	Carlow
p43	Rathbride	Rathbride	Tully	Kildare
	Kilshanchoe	Kilshanchoe	Dunfierth	Kildare
	Larch Hill	Larch Hill	Ballybrackan	Kildare
p48	Newtownbarry	Newtownbarry (*and town*)	St. Mary's, Newtownbarry	Wexford
	Aughathlappa	Aughathlappa	Monart	Wexford
	Enniscorthy	Enniscorthy (*and town*)	St. Mary's, Enniscorthy	Wexford
p49	Killann	Killann (*and village*)	Killann	Wexford
p50	Cairn	**Caim**	Monart	Wexford
p53	Kiltennel	Kiltennel	Kiltennel	Wexford
p55	Doneshall	**Dunishal**	Carnew	Wexford
p56	Killenahane	**Kiltillahan**	Carnew	Wexford
	Hollyfort	Hollyfort	Kilnahue	Wexford
p59	Kiddermagh	**Kildreenagh**	Dunleckny	Carlow
p61	Scullabogue	**Scullaboge**	Newbawn	Wexford
p64	Ballycarnew[12*]	**Ballycanew** (*and town*)	Ballycanew	Wexford
p65	Ballynancoram	**Ballynancoran**	Carnew	Wexford
	or Ballancan[13*]	not found		
p66	Ballywancros[13*]	not found		
p69	Anagh or Annagh[14*]	**Annagh Central**	Kilnahue	Wexford
p70	Ballinagarry[15*]	**Ballingarry Lower**	Kilnahue	Wexford
p78	Burnchurch	Burnchurch	Burnchurch	Kilkenny

	Corbally	Corbally	Tecolm	Queen's Co.
	Castlecomer	*Castlecomer*	Castlecomer	Kilkenny
p79	Stradbally	Stradbally (*and town*)	Stradbally	Queen's Co.
	Rathspick	**Rathaspick**	Rathaspick	Queen's Co.
	Ballickmoyler	Ballickmoyler (*and village*)	Killabban	Queen's Co.
	Maidenhead	Maidenhead	Killabban	Queen's Co.
	Coon[16*]	**Coan East**	Dysart	Kilkenny
	(*and Coan village*)	**Coan West**	Dysart	Kilkenny
p80	Clogrenan	Clogrenan	Cloydagh	Queen's Co.
	Clogrenan	Clogrenan	Cloydagh	Carlow
	Athy	*Athy* (and townlands)	St. John's	Kildare
p81	Farnans	Farnans	Killabban	Queen's Co.
	Templemore	*Templemore*	Templemore	Tipperary
	Ballylennan[17*]	**Ballylehane Lower**	Killabban	Queen's Co.
		Ballylehane Upper	Killabban	Queen's Co.
p82	Coolcullen	Coolcullen	Mothell	Kilkenny
p85	Cruttenclough	**Croghtenclogh**	Castlecomer	Kilkenny
p86	Bilbo	***Bilboa*** *village is on OSI map but is not in IreAtlas*		Carlow-Queen's Co.
p87	Old Leighlinbridge	***Oldleighlin***	Oldleighlin	Carlow
	Killinair[18*]	**Killinure**	Aghowle	Wicklow
		Kill	Rathaspick	Kilkenny
	Dysart[19*]	**Dysart Glebe**	Dysart	Kilkenny
		Dysart	Dysartenos	Queen's Co.
p90	Castletown	Castletown	Killabban	Queen's Co.
p91	Ballylinar	**Ballylynan**	Killabban	Queen's Co.
p92	Crossleigh	**Crosslow**	Tullowphelim	Carlow
	Timahoe	Timahoe (*and village*)	Fossy or Timahoe	Queen's Co.
p96	Escarty	**Uskerty**	Dysart	Kilkenny

Townland placename footnotes

1* Coolroe – context of p. 17 makes clear this is Coolroe near Tintern in southern Co. Wexford. However, there are (at least) two other Coolroe townlands in the general area which might have been (but I think happen not to have been) locations of some Kidds' in Franklin Kidd's manuscript. One is in Co. Wicklow, east of Shillelagh and south of Tinahely; the other is in Co. Carlow about 3.5 miles NNW of Clonegall town (see the Google Earth kmz file, in which these are all included).

2* Owenduff – no townland or village of that name exists in Wexford, nor does it occur as such on the old 1840's era OS maps in or near the townland of Coolroe, Wexford. There is an Owenduff River which passes along the western side of Coolroe townland. There is also an Owenduff civil parish in the IreAtlas database.

3* Coolbawn – Coolbaun townland is near Ferns; Coolbawn Desmesne is near Killann and, from the context, must be the one intended here.

4* Slyguff (on p. 27), and Glenharry, are given as in Boris parish. While they are only about 4½ miles from Borris, they are much closer to Lorum (and if there was a Sliguff church for Sliguff parish, presumably it was close by also).

5* Mount Lucas – no match in any townlands near Rathvilly. There is a Mountlucas townland far away in King's County, but this seems unlikely to be correct in the context. I think this was probably a farm/house name.

6* Money – the context given, especially the Carnew Register, makes it most likely this is the Money located between Askamore and Carnew. However, there two townlands (Money Lower and Money Upper) in Aghowle parish, Co. Wicklow, west of Shillelagh, that could perhaps be an alternative choice, especially given that Samuel's brother Joseph rented land in Coolkenne in that parish, a townland adjacent to Money Lower and Upper.

7* Coolkenne – earlier on p. 8 and 16 this place is mentioned as the stonemason's home, spelled Coolkenno and Coolkenna; these are all the same townland, and the latter is the approved spelling.

8* Drummin – another townland with multiple occurrences. Contexts for the first Drummin, and the next, Drummine, on p. 32 make it most likely that the Drummin adjacent to Balisland, northeast of Clonegall, is the one to pick for these two items. However, it might just be the Drummin in Co. Carlow, no farther away from Clonegall, on the west bank of the River Slaney and with a handy bridge at Craan on the road between them.

9* Drummin – the third occurrence, Drummen, on p 32 is I think not the same townland as the first two, because the bride is described as of this place, and the marriage took place in Preban & Moyne, and there is a Drummin townland immediately adjacent to Preban.

10* Barnadown – There are two other Barnadown townlands, Upper and Lower, (in Liskinfere civil parish) about 2½ miles SW of Gorey. These are unlikely choices for the farm of William T. mentioned in the text because the children were baptised in Kilpipe, which is close to plain Barnadown, just across the Wexford-Wicklow border here, but far away from the Upper and Lower versions of Barnadown.

11* Ullard – There is another Ullard townland not too far away, about ten miles SW of Cranemore, just across the Carlow county border in Kilkenny. Franklin Kidd's context, including the statement that it is just two miles from Cranemore, show that the Ullard in Co. Kilkenny is not the place referred to in the typescript.

12* Ballycarnew – Because the typescript contains the qualifying statement “four or five miles south of Gorey”, this must be Ballycanew; the possible alternative place that would otherwise equally well match the name alone (Ballycarney, 3 miles west of Ferns) is not the one to choose here.

13* Ballancan, Ballywancros – Franklin Kidd makes it clear that he thinks these are corruptions of Ballynancoran

14* Annagh (or Anagh) – this is certainly one (or all) of the 6 or 7 various “Annagh this or that” townlands in the area centred about 4 miles north of Gorey. It is therefore not the one plain Annagh townland listed in Wexford, located in Monamolin parish according to the IreAtlas database, which is about 5 miles SE of Camolin.

15* Ballinagarry – could be one (or all three) of Ballinagarry Upper, Lower, or Wood.

16* Coon (or Coom in p. 81 footnote) – It is not clear which of the two choices (Coan West, or Coan East) in the townland database might be correct in any of the individual occurrences in the typescript; or possibly both together There is also a Coan village.

17* Ballylennan – Based on the context (proximity to Corbally, Rathaspick, Maidenhead), the only plausible match is Ballylehane; not clear which of the two choices, Lower or Upper Ballylehane, is the right one, or perhaps both.

18* Killinair – there is no direct match to this name in the townland database. The two possibilities shown are Killinure, which is a long distance away from Mothel, but is a place near where Kidd relatives were living; or Kill, which is not far away from Mothel, and apparently in Rathaspick parish despite being just over the county border, in Kilkenny, but is not a very good match to the name given in the typescript. I think it is not possible to decide which might be right, without further context.

19* Dysart – Dysart Glebe is nearby; Dysart is far away from Mothel Church, near Stradbally. I think the Glebe is more likely to be the right place, if a townland; but it might be a parish reference (see list following).

(Parish list on the next page)

Page number in FK manuscript	Parish name from FK manuscript	Name from IreAtlas database (bold if different from FK typescript)	County/ies	Church if name different; comment
p6	Clonmore	Clonmore	Wexford	
p9	Kilrush	Kilrush	Wexford	
p11	Moyacombe	**Moyacomb**	Wexford-Wicklow-Carlow	Clonegall
p11	Kilcombe	**Kilcomb**	Wexford	
p17	Tintern	Tintern	Wexford	
	Owenduff	Owenduff	Wexford	church not identified
p21	Carnew	Carnew	Wexford-Wicklow	
p23	Ballycarney	Ballycarney	Wexford	
p25	Killanne	**Killann**	Wexford	
p26	Bamogh*a	**Barragh**	Carlow	Kildavin
p27	Boris	**Borris**	Queen's Co.	
p28	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	Carlow	
p29	Tullow	**Tullowphelim**	Carlow	
		Tullowmagimma	Carlow	
p31	Aghowle	Aghowle	Wicklow	
p32	Preban and Moyne	**Preban**	Wicklow	separate in IreAtlas
		Moyne	Wicklow	separate in IreAtlas
p34	Gorey & Kilnahue	**Kilnahue**	Wexford	
	Kilpipe	Kilpipe	Wicklow-Wexford	
	Tinahely	**Kilcommon**	Wicklow	
	Ardamine	Ardamine	Wexford	
p35	Ferns	Ferns	Wexford	
	Tombe	Toome	Wexford	
p37	Aghade Kilbride	**Aghade**	Carlow	Kilbride
p39	Mothel*b	Mothel or Mothell	Kilkenny	(or Bethel in FK)
p48	Monart	Monart	Wexford	
	Templeshambo	**Templeshanbo**	Wexford	
p53	Kiltennell	Kiltennell	Wexford	
p64	Ballycarnew	**Ballycanew**	Wexford	
p78	Castlecomer	Castlecomer	Kilkenny	
p79	Rathspick	**Rathaspick**	Queen's Co.-Kilkenny	
p80	Clogdagh	**Cloydagh**	Queen's Co.-Carlow	
p81	Tecolm	Tecolm	Queen's Co.	
p87	Dysart	Dysart	Kilkenny	

Parish name footnotes

*a Barragh – picked because of geographic context and proximity. I suggest Bamogh is a product of corruption from imperfect oral and/or handwriting transcription.

*b Mothel – this has alternative Mothell in the IreAtlas database; Franklin Kidd has the alternative Bethel, which is not listed for this place in the modern Irish sources.

Appendix X
List of notes for typographical and similar small errors in Franklin Kidd's typescript corrected by William SF Kidd in the ocr text pdf version

a) general corrections
In Chs. 2 and 3, the name typed Leighton has in every case been replaced (without note) by Leighlin (which occurs correctly in the typescript everywhere in Chs. 1, and 4-6 in this one context of Marriage Licence Bonds). Similarly, in Ch. 1 and appendices to Ch. 4, Cranmore has been changed for consistency to Cranemore (also without note).

b) specific marked corrections (% mark in text on page listed)

Chapter 1
page 1 *- typescript has 1807; must be a typo, for 1897 (or perhaps 1890, although 1891 England census does not appear to contain a record for him or parents)*
page 4 *- typographical error St Micham's; should be St Michan's*
page 6 *- typist's mistake 1765 corrected*
page 9 *- typo Goerge corrected*
page 10 *- 1763 typed, crossed out and overwritten in pencil 1683*
page 11 *- obvious inversion typo 1765 corrected to 1675*
page 15 *- the surname is McCall, not McColl as in the typescript here; see page 78 (p1 of Ch.6)*

Chapter 2
no marked typo corrections

Chapter 3
no marked typo corrections

Chapter 4
page 38 *- date in typescript -1763- corrected to 1762 here*
(marked %%) - this date should read 1824, not 1844 as in the uncorrected typescript
page 50 *- typescript has 1948 – typographical error corrected faintly in red pencil to 1848 (see summary, page 51)*

Chapter 5
page 55 *- typescript has "east"; west is the right direction here*
page 56 *- typescript has 1950, a typographical error*
page 57 *- typescript has 1658, an obvious typographical error, corrected here*
page 61 *- typescript reads undoubled, a typographical error*
page 62 *- given as 1964 on p.66, changed here for consistency from the 1963 in the typescript.*

Chapter 6
page 82 *– date in typescript here 1825 is inconsistent with Castlecomer Reg in footnote, and (perhaps) with marriage date. Suggest typing error for 1835.*

This page is intentionally left blank.